REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,898.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th June 1874, at 4 p.m.

	June 1874.		June 1874
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Pondicherry	25
„ Carwar	13	„ Madras	27
„ Narrakal	16	„ Coconada	29
„ Allepy	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Tuticorin	19	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Colombo	20	„ Gopaulpore ... July	1
„ Galle	21	„ False Point	2
„ Negapatam	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, [illegible]

Leave BOMBAY	June 1874	Leave BUSREH	June 1874
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mahomerah	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fao	22
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bushire	[illegible]
Bunder Abbas	12	Bahrein	[illegible]
[illegible]	15	Linga	[illegible]
[illegible]	16	Bunder Abbas	[illegible]
[illegible]	18	Muscat ... July	[illegible]
Mahomerah	[illegible]		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June 1874, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June 1874, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1st JUNE.

THE Magnificent Steamer PARAENSE, Captain Brooking, 1,500 Tons burden, has First-class Saloon accommodation on deck for a large number of Passengers.

FARE ....Rs. 500.

For Plans of Vessel and Passage apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 29th May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14 10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship MILFORD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th May, 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. SIMLA, (2,440 Tons, and 630 H.P.) Captain J. Orman, will LEAVE for Southamptonas above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and [illegible] or that Port Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT WALKESHWUR.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Narrayen Govindjee Bath Khunday, the Mortgagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage tenement, dwelling-house, or a bungalow, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being, and fronting on the east side of Walkeshwur, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 1383 9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west and north by the property of Ramchundra Wagenath, and on the south by the property of Choonea Maharaj.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, at the Bungalow of the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff at Gowalia Tank.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the remaining unsold portion of the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of a deceased Gentleman, viz., a set of blackwood camp dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboard, telescopic jackwood and teakwood tables, drawing-room carved, conversation, divan and sofa couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, circular, pier, and card tables, chiffoniers, bookshelves, round teapoys, blackwood music stands, mirrors, rich English and Brussels carpets, 6, 8, 10, and 16 light crystal cut-glass chandeliers, table and hanging argand lamps, plated candlesticks, pairs of single and double branched wallshades, carved glassed-or cupboards, chest of drawers, a carved 4 post bedstead, camp cots, vases, figures and ornaments, a large musical box and stand, a correct-going 8 day clock, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, wardrobes, rattan and folding arm-chairs, engravings in gilt and maple frames, a collection of valuable English and Guzerati books and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13.

Rich twin stem sets of glassware, containing liqueur, wine, sherry, claret, champaigne, tumbler, sodawater tumblers, finger glasses, white and blue bordered dinner set, containing as per list, Bohemian glass liquor sets, goblet tumblers, hand-sewing machine, carriage, paint in tins, 1 bronze six-light billiard lamp, one walnut-wood harmonium by C. Rietheiner, one rosewood cottage pianoforte by J. Brinsmead; plated hanging and table argand lamps, alpaca, cashmere, merino cloth linen, white and colour counterpanes, railway rugs, paper and linen collars, silk puggrees, coloured and white pocket handkerchiefs, caps, grey and white socks and stockings, red, green, blue, and buff colour [illegible] of soap, &c. &c.

[illegible] and coloured piece-goods, such as shirtings, T. cloth, [illegible] conets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, [illegible] boxes amontillado sherry.

[illegible] of claret by Leary & Co.

113 „ of best sherry, Bombay bottled.

AT 3 P.M.

1 Chestnut Color Pegu Pony.

1 Set single 2nd Hand Harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of superior Household Furniture, Semi grand Piano, Books, Horses, Carriages &c., at Bandora Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence "Reibamar," Lower Road, Bandora Hill, the valuable household furniture, semigrand piano, books, crockery, glass ware, &c.; the property of J. H. Wilson, Esq., the same consisting of glassware, dinner, dessert and tea service, plated ware, cutlery, &c., and of superior blackwood open carved furniture, such as chairs, tables, book case, couches, &c; also camp cot, iron bedstead, towel horses, almirah, dressing glasses, music stand, music stool, office table and a nearly new semi-grand piano by Soehne and Shiedmayer, also parian and plaister figures, painted flower vases, toilet pots and other ornaments.

AT 2 P. M.

A good useful young and sound grey horse, quiet either in saddle or harness, regularly ridden [illegible] driven, a good mover and a fast trotter

A roan pony young and stylish [illegible]

An American four-wheeled bug[gy] [illegible]

A mail phaeton.

A set nearly new plated harness [illegible]

An English saddle in good order [illegible] with girths and irons

Bridles, stable utensils.

The above property will be on view from TUESDAY the 26th inst.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwer, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the Late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1868.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that part or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwur road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said part or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwur road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attornies for Anpoornabai.

WANTED.

A good slightly used English-built Mail Phaeton, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS, TO BE SOLD TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY.

The Property of a Gentleman.

An English-built Buggy with a Fast-trotting Bay Whaler, height 15-2, age rising 6, good tempered and perfectly sound.

The above to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the Undersigned.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

ALSO,

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, 2 Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

[illegible] THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

[illegible] and Co.; Bolton and Co.

[illegible] THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

[illegible]aux and Co; Scott, Mascur[illegible]

[illegible]T FOR RANGOON.

[illegible] Maynard, Medical Hall.

[illegible]ER FOR SALE.

[illegible]uantity of FINE [illegible]

[illegible] by 23, and also a few re[illegible] FOOLSCAP, 17 by 2[illegible]

Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10

Single Copy........................ Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

WITH reference to the offence stated to have been committed by me on the person of my Wife, I beg to state that I decline for the future to be in any manner responsible for the Debts of the party in question, and that as a large amount of Furniture, Mathematical Instruments, &c., have been unlawfully disposed of by her, I will hold the persons in whose possession they may be found, responsible for the same, which I hereby declare to have been stolen from me.

W. GREY.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned.

They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Coomassie and Magdala, by H. M. Stanley, New York Herald Correspondent	10	0
Kaye's War in Afghanistan. New Edition, 3 Vols	16	8
Lucius Davoren, by Miss Braddon	1	4
Eastern Africa, by Sir Bartle Frere	3	4
Pa'mer's Arabic Grammar	11	4
De Colyar's Law of Guarantee	8	12
Street's Brick and Marble Architecture in the Middle Ages. North Italy	16	8
Mahommed and Mahommedanism, by Bosworth Smith	3	12
The House Owner's Estimator	2	4
Hibberd's Amateur's Rose Book	3	12
Erichsen's Lectures on Hospitalism	2	4
Firminger's Gardening for India. *New Edition. In the Press.*		
All the Year Round, Vol. XI	3	8
Forty Years' Service in India, Lieut-General Sir George Lawrence	6	12
The Women of the Arabs, by Rev. H. H. Jessup	6	12
Adams' History of Japan, Vol. I.	13	4
Madre Natura and the Moloch of Fashion	1	8
Molesworth's History of England, Vol. 1. Cheap edition	3	12
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Essaic on Sanitary Arrangements	3	8
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Spon's Dictionary of Engineering. Vols 1 to 7	59	8
Carlyle's Wilhelm Meister, 3 Vols	3	12
Claret's Craft Masonry and Royal Arch	33	0
Annual Register, 1873	11	4
Cooke's New Chemistry	3	4
Silver's Practical Medicine	7	12
Borrow's Romany Word Book (Romano Lavo Lil)	6	12
Book of Amusing Poetry	2	4
Rouse's Practical Man. *New edition*	7	8
Phantasmion: a Fairy Tale, by Sara Coleridge	4	12
Hinton's Physiology for Practical Use, 2 Vols	7	12
Hardwicke's Peerage, 1874	3	4
Little Dinners: How to serve with Elegance and Economy	3	8
Literary Remains of Emanuel Deutsch	7	4
M. Arnold's Higher School and Universities in Germany	3	12
Paget's Paradoxes and Puzzles, Historical, Judicial, and Literary	7	8
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Crump's Theory of Stock Exchange Speculation	6	12
Queen's Regulations for the Army, *Pocket edition*	0	12
Proctor's Marine Engineer's Pocket Book	2	8
Edinburgh Educational Atlas Modern Geography	6	8
Collins' Globe Dictionary	1	8
Spon's Workshop Receipts	3	4
Barker on Puerperal Diseases	9	8
Gardner on Longevity	2	8
Breymann's New French Grammar	3	0
Rawlinson's Instructions for Wills	2	8
Richards' Military Surveying	8	12
Ker's On the Road to Khiva	7	8
English Law Reports. *Indian Appeals, Part* 1	6	12
Tandon's World of the Sea. Cheaper edition	4	12
Digest of Privy Council Judgments, by P. Teeroomul Row.	5	0
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army. *New Edition, large size*	2	4
Do. do. *Pocket Edition*	0	12
Index to Parliamentary Report on E. I. Finance	1	8
Sir Bartle Frere on the Bengal Famine	3	4
Longfellow's Prose Works	4	12
Guy's Hand-book of Public Health	3	4
Corbett's Climate and Resources of Upper India	3	4
Rogers' Superhuman Origin of the Bible	7	8
Ancient Classics for English Readers. Plato	1	8
Ribblesdale, by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth. 3 Vols	20	0
Debrett's Peerage, 1874	12	0
Timb's Anecdote, Lives of Later Wits and Humourists. 2 Vols	13	4
Health; a Handbook for Households and Schools	2	4
Winkworth's Theologia Germanica	3	0
Schorlemmer's Chemistry of Carbon Compounds	8	12
Hamilton's Lecture on Syphilitic Osteitis and Periostetis.	4	4
Colebrook's Miscellaneous Essays, with Life. 2 Vols	17	8
Motley's Life and Death of John of Barneveld. 2 Vo's	17	8
Ueberweg's History of Philosophy. Vols 2	13	4
Thorpe Regis; by Author of Rose Garden. 2 Vols	13	4
Sir Vincent Eyre's Lays of a Knight Errant in many Lands.	4	12
Murray's Manual of Mythology. 2nd Edition, 45 Plates	5	12
Elliott's History of India. Vol. 5	13	4
New Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun; by S. Mossman	9	8
Bow's Economics of Construction in relation to Framed Structures	3	4
Hart's Manual of Public Health	7	12
The Conquest of the Sea—Divers and Diving	3	0
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1874	3	12
Hints on the Working and Duties of Cavalry; by an Indian Cavalry Officer, *with diagrams*	4	8
Curwen's History of Booksellers	4	12
The Graphic. 2 Vol., 1873	30	0
Hooker's Indian Flora: Part 2	6	12
Letters from India and Cashmere. *Illustrated*	20	0
Rodwell's Birth of Chemistry *Nature Series*	2	4
Horse, Master, and Donkey: Three Letters by "Blunt Spurs"	1	0
Scenes of Scottish Story: engravings by W. Ballingall	6	12
Major Tulloch's Report on Water Supply of Bombay	10	0
Lockyer's Solar Physics	20	0
Punch's Pocket Book, 1874	1	8
Bett's Naturalists in Nicaragua	7	8
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New's Life, Wanderings, and Labours in Eastern Africa	6	12
Townsend's Manual of Dates. New Edition	11	4
Col. Gawler's Sikkim Mountain and Jungle Warfare	2	4
Boutell and Aveling's Heraldry. 487 engravings	4	12
Wood's New Illustrated Natural History	13	4
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy	9	8
Egypt as a Health Resort	2	4
Hamerton's Chapters on Animals, with 20 etchings	7	12
[illegible]	6	12
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 29th MAY.

BENEFIT

MISS CARRY GEORGE,

PRODUCTION OF SHAKESPERE'S

ROMEO AND JULIET.

JULIET ....MISS CARRY GEORGE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 30th MAY.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,

GREEN BUSHES.

NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

IRISH FAIR	(by M. Freyberger.)
THE MISSISIPPI	(by M. Freyberger.)
THE LOG HUT	(by M. Freyberger.)
IRISH SMITHY	(by M. Freyberger.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	PIT	„ 1

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Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

WINES, PROVISIONS, AND SPIRITS

At any Co-operative Society's Prices for Cash.

DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT,

ARE PREPARED to SUPPLY WINES, SPIRITS, and FRESH PROVISIONS of the best quality at the same prices as similar Goods can be obtained at any Co-operative Society's Stores. For Cash a discount of 3 per cent. allowed to Purchasers of Goods amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the Alexandra Press Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, on MONDAY, 8th June 1874, at 3 p.m., when an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the Company has been conducted, a certain property and assets of the Company disposed of will be submitted to the Meeting, and when resolution for approving, adopting, and passing the same, and also for accepting the resignation of Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield, the present Liquidator, and appointing another Liquidator in his place, will be proposed.—Dated this 28th day of May 1874.

By Order of the Liquidator,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

NOTICE.—THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, is hereby convened to be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 16 D, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th day of June 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions, and of transacting the following business :—

1st. That the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily as from the 1st day of July 1874.

2nd. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to be called the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rs. 18,75,000, divided in 1,500 Shares of Rs. 1,250 each, all the lands, buildings, machinery, premises, hereditaments, property, effects, assets, rights, and credits, business and good-will of the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (exclusive nevertheless of all profits made or to be made by the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on and previous to the 30th day of June 1874), and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid 1,250 Shares fully paid up in the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such Shares to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every Share in the latter Company shall receive two Shares fully paid up in the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for each and every Share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer and assignment shall be made subject to and shall provide for the payment, discharge and performance by the said Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of all the debts, liabilities, contract and obligations of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as the same shall exist on the 30th day of June next.

3rd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators do have all the powers given by Sec. 174 of the said Indian Companies' Act 1866.

4th. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Dated the 27th day of May 1874.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

	Per dozen Rs.
SHERRY—Reform	15
„ Virgin	17
„ Diamond	21
„ Amontillado	28
PORT—Double Diamond	22
CATALAN—White	15
CLARET—St. Julien	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	23
CHABLIS—Superior	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	30
Pints	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	30
Pints	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	19
Raynard's	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

Of simple construction and guaranteed accuracy.

OZONE TEST PAPER.

With graduated scale of colours.

BAROMETERS.

Mercurial and Aneroid; the latter from pocket size up to the 8 inch dial.

THERMOMETERS.

A very large variety, for ordinary or observatory purposes.

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FOR SALE, a pair of BAY HORSES. For particulars apply to the Firm of Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., or to LAFOND BROTHERS.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s

Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.

Also GUNS and RIFLES, by

LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,

PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, ROOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	9

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
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Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

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BY [illegible] COMMAND.

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BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HATS AND HELMETS.

ALL the newest SHAPES, Manufactured by LINCOLN, BENNETT, and ELLWOOD and SONS.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Brown Felt Round High Crown	7	8	White Regulation Helmets	20	0
Black Round Crown	6	8	Gilt Spikes and Chains for the above	15	0
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Black Soft Round Crown	8	8	Ellwood Drab Air Chamber Shooting	15	0
Black Soft Felt High Square Crown	8	8	Pith Helmet, covered with Drill or Cloth, the same shape as new Regulation	12	8
Drab Felt Round Crown	6	8	Pith Helmet, covered with Water-proof Cloth, very light	12	8
Black Suez with ventilated Air Space	7	8	Tweed Travelling Hats ... Rs. 3-8 to	5	0
Drab Ditto Ditto	7	8	Tweed Ditto Caps ... Rs. 3-8 to	5	0
Best Black Dress Hats Lincoln and Bennett	15	0	Scotch Cap Glengarrys	5	0
Best Drab Do. Do.	12	8			

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18	0	Coloured Alpaca Double Breast, Best Quality	13	0
„ „ Trousers	12	0	Brown Holland Suits	14	0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13	0	White Linen Drill Sac Coat (1st Quality.)	10	0
„ „ Trousers	9	0	„ „ Trousers (1st Quality.)	5	8
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18	0	White Linen Drill Sac Coat (2nd Quality.)	9	0
„ „ Single Breasted	16	0	„ „ Trousers (2nd Quality.)	4	8
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15	0	Striped Cotton Drill Trousers	3	8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30	0	Brown Flax Shikaring Coat	10	0
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White Cord Riding Coat	20	0	„ Cap	3	8
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	15	0	Norfolk Jacket, well suited for Travelling, from	18	0
Brown Khakee Suits	14	0	Pea Jacket and Overcoats, from ... 30 to	45	0

A FRESH STOCK OF KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLOURS.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

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NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

- Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
- Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
- Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
- Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
- Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
- Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
- Pumps of sorts.
- Kerosine Oil, best quality.
- Best Europe Canvas.
- Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
- McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
- Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
- Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
- Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
- Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
- Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
- Corrugated Iron.
- Jim Crows.
- Smiths' English Bellows.
- Floor Cloth.
- Rullers, Skins.
- Bondling Twine.
- Paint Oil, of various sorts.
- Fire Engines complete.
- Traversing Screw Jack.
- Belting of sizes.
- Clear Cloth.
- Iron Tanks of sizes.
- Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition	1868,	Gold Medal.
Agra „	1867,	two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition	1867,	Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition,		Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla	1870,	Gold Medal.
Ootacamund „	1869,	Silver Medal.
Kurrachee „	1869,	First Prize.
Bombay „	1873,	First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE.—A SUBALTERN of a crack Infantry Corps proceeding to Europe in about a year is desirous of EXCHANGING into the BOMBAY or BENGAL STAFF CORPS. For particulars apply to "J.," care of Messrs GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Army Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CARDING MASTER for the above MILL. Unexceptionable Testimonials will be required. Apply to Messrs. ARDASEER BOMANJEE KAKA and NUSSERWANJEE DYRAMJEE FUCKEERAJEE, No. 70 and 71 at Khetwaddy.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of R. A. Dallas, Esquire, LL.D., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 29th May 1874.

PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK LAING MACKESON, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to pay their Debts and forward their Claims to the Undersigned within a month from this date, after which date no Claims will be acknowledged.

JULIAN HOBSON, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 25th May 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,

IN AID OF

A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co. and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 500 Tons, more or less, of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering to specify the price per ton, and the Scrap Iron to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Wrought Iron Scrap" sealed and addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 6th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 27th May 1874.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of June next, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of reconstructing the same, and of transferring the business and Assets of the Company to another Joint-Stock Company, now in course of formation, to be called the NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited, when it will be proposed to wind up this Company voluntarily. To appoint Liquidators or a Liquidator, and to fix their or his remuneration, and to confer authority upon the said Liquidators or Liquidator, pursuant to the terms of Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, to accept Shares in the said New Berar Company Limited, in payment of the business Assets and Property of this Company.

By Order of the Board,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

VAUGHAN-JONES, "STANDARD"

GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

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Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 3d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON.

Dr. F. Maynard, Medical Hall.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

RAIN GAUGES,

GLASHIER'S MAKE, complete with funnel and measure, in Japanned tin, with brass rim. Rs. 20.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO., (OF MADRAS),

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC, to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Prie-dieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete. Rs. 1,000.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Billiard Cloth 80 yards for a full size Billiard Table.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 21
Ditto 12	„ 80
Pyramidal	„ 112

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2 & 3 from Rs. 3 to 10 each

Cue Tips	8 annas a doz.
Chalk	12 „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to 350.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs, from ½ inch to 6 inches broad, of the best selection, all kinds of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furnitures made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses, advantageously complete those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandah, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot, Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Red, Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, many them hope for a continuance of it.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS, &c., OF CALCUTTA,

Maintain in their Show-rooms Stocks of Articles of INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

Emanating from their own Manufactory, as well as from various native centres of industry, and expressly selected with a view to their suitability for

PRESENTS TO SEND TO EUROPE.

To satisfy inquirers after articles of native make entirely, an assortment of each of the following has been placed on view at their BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RICH TRICHINOPOLY GOLD JEWELLERY,

Of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style, and consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, Crosses, Studs and Sleeve-links, &c.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

Which is a special manufacture of some districts in Eastern Bengal, and which is particularly worthy of attention on account of its exquisite Lace-like pattern and pure frosted white color.

GOLD-MOHUR OR COIN JEWELLERY,

Consisting of elegant and useful Ornaments, made up to order of Indian Gold Coins.

CASHMERE SILVER GOODS,

Made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver, and richly gilt with pure Gold.

The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the Artizans of the *Happy Valley.* The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggests the well-known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The List comprises *Surrays* and *Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Crosses, Pendants, &c.*

TIGER CLAWS.

Mounted in rich gold, as Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited. Discount for Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

LANDED, PER S.S. ZAMBESI,

AN EXTRA FINE ASSORTMENT OF MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, WHICH FOR QUALITY AND PRICES ARE UNSURPASSED.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

IMPERIALS, in Boxes of 125, per Box			Rs.	21
CABALLEROS	do.	do.	do. „	17
VEGUEROS	do.	do.	do. „	18
LONDRES	do.	do.	do. „	9
CIGARS, No. 1 per 1,000			„	90
CHEROOTS, „ 1 per 1,000			„	90
CAVITE ESMERADO, per 1,000			„	85
CAVITE ESMERADO, per Box of 100			„	9
CAVITES, No. 2 per 1,000			„	65
Do. „ 2 per Box of 100			„	7
FORTIN, „ 2 per 1,000			„	55
Do. „ 2 per Box of 100			„	6
PRINCESSA, per 1,000			„	45

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1.

"Long" Cheroots.

IN BOXES OF 250 AND OF 100.

A FRESH STOCK OF

DINDIGULS.

HAVANNA AND MANILLA SHAPE, AND No. 3.

A PARCEL OF SPLENDID,

TRICHINOPOLIES,

HAVANNA SHAPE,

PRINCIPES AND REGALIAS ELEGANTE.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing these brands prominently to notice, as he is confident they have only to be tried to be thoroughly appreciated.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST AND SAMPLES APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 1st June next, a very COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUNGALOW, facing the sea at Khamballa, Breach Candy Road, at present occupied by R. S CAMPBELL, Esq. For terms apply to

DADABHOY SORABJEE PATEL,
At Messrs. Framjee, Sands, and Co.

19th May 1874.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 133, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton market opened this morning quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, the receipts at the American ports being 4,000 bales against the same quantity on the corresponding date last year, exports to Great Britain *nil.* Futures in New York are reported ⅛ cent. per lb. lower, but Mid Uplands on the spot are still 18⅜ cents. From private advices we learn that the weather in America is favourable for the new crop, and should this continue so for a few weeks longer we may look for very quiet markets in Liverpool, as the general opinion seems to be that with the large supplies now visible prices are quite high enough.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to-day to 3½ per cent. Consols are quoted at 93½, and Bar Silver is unaltered.

From yesterday's advices the London Coffee market appears to have taken another spurt, mid plantation Ceylon being quoted at 107s. and good ordinary native at 85s., an advance of 2s. and 2s. 6d. per cwt. respectively.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—We have to note a very weak feeling in Sterling to-day, and rates are quite 1-16d. lower at the close. For 6 months' sight Credits 1s. 11½d. may still be quoted, but documents have been negotiated at the same rate. The decline, however, is more marked in Bank bills, which close at 1s. 10 15-16d., and the indisposition to sell which Bankers evince increases anticipations of lower rates. At the moment everything apparently favours a further fall—the action of the Banks indicates that they are now well in funds, our export business is rapidly closing in, and money is becoming easier daily, the highest rate offering in the bazaar for Loans, 3 months' certain, being 6 per cent. per annum. It was generally anticipated that the Bank of Bengal would have made a reduction in their rates of discount at to day's board meeting in Calcutta, but the only change is a reduction of one per cent. in the margins required on Government Paper, which however is to some extent an indication of easier money. Exchange on Calcutta continues to show an upward tendency, demand bills being now quoted at ⅛ per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight at ¾ per cent. discount. China is unaltered at Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in very strong request at a further advance in prices, but holders continue indisposed to sell, and a further rise seems very probable. We quote :—Fours Rs. 103¾ ; Fours and a half Rs. 104¾ ; Fives and a half Rs. 108½.

THE SHARE MARKET has shown increased activity during the day, and large transactions have been done at advancing prices. The chief medium of speculation contines to be Bank of Bombay shares, but Land and Spinning Companies are also higher. The following are closing quotations :—

Bank of Bengal	1,450
New Bank of Bombay	790
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	475
National Bank of India	125
Colaba Land Company	1,385
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	120
Mazagon Land Company	935
Bombay Press Company	925
Ditto New	235
Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,875
Dhuromsey Spinning	1,785
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,425
Manockjee Petit's	1,460
Oriental	4,000
Royal	2,600
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,450

COTTON is unchanged in value with the exception perhaps of the better kinds of Dhollera and Bhownuggur, which are scarce and in request at an advance of Rs. 2 per candy. There is a fair enquiry for export, but a good deal of it arises from the necessity of completing May shipments, after which we may probably see a quieter demand. Present rates do not leave a working margin on Liverpool currencies, and from the way dealers are storing their cotton there seems little probability of any immediate giving way sufficient to induce business.

FREIGHTS are quiet without material alteration in rates for ready shipment, sailing vessels being still at £3 to £3-5, and steamers £3 6 3 to £3-7-6, but for loading in June much lower figures would be accepted, steamers having been offering at £2-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are extremely flat, and prices if anything tend in favour of buyers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ESPERANCE, 525 tons, Captain D. G. Got, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Tellichery (May 19th), with a general cargo to be carried into the same bottom for France.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Galle—Mr. S. Hughes. For Carwar—Mr. J. Cogan and servant. For different ports—Seventeen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Esperance	Got	Tellicherry, May 19.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Burmah, Sanders, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Ariel, Brown, to Liverpool.

The barque Esperance, to Bordeaux, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

May DEPARTURES.

21 Scotia (s) ....
Arcot (s) ....
Java (s) ....

MADRAS.

May. DEPARTURES.

25 Khiva (s) .... Galle, Aden and Suez.
Assyria (s) .... Bombay.

ARRIVALS—May 25.

French, Captain 11th Regiment Native Infantry, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

MAY 27.

Pearse, Major, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES—May 28.

Harcourt, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Hoorhidpore.

DAILY IMPORTS—28TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caradoc s, 3 cases hardware, Joseph Soares ; 10 cases sheet iron, Ghelabhoy Khanbhoy.
Ariel s, 498 bundles hoop iron, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 5 cases tobacco, M. Oogerchund.
Paraenese s, 5 hogsheads portwine, P. E. Metha.

FROM LONDON.

Abbotsford s, 20 cases champagne, W. A. Baker.
Arbitrator s, 130 barrels tar, Adomjee Bhyjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ithuriel s, 1000 bags China clay, the B. R. S. & W. Co ; 250 bags China clay, the A. S. & W. Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 40 cases corks B. M. Punthakey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedon, 1 bale cotton, Runchorlall Girdharlall.
Sandringham, 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.
Lochness, 92 bales cotton, Anundjee Vishram ; 40 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahdewdass.
Jean Ingelow, 636 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 500 bundles galls, Nurpall Laljee.
Timour, 1,062 bags linseed, W. Nicol and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Mahableshwur, 2,400 bundles linseed, Knoop and Co. ; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Lebanon, 1,029 bags linseed, Dhurromsybhoy Poonjabhoy.
Palermo s. 16 bales wool Chimondass Hotichund ; 200 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 70 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta.
Ariel s, 100 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co ; 70 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutow.
Paraenese s, 256 bags linseed, Dhurumsybhoy Poonjabhoy ; 5 bales wool, S. Tyebjee and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. ; 60 bales cotton, Kimjee Mooljee ; 58 bales cotton, Vussonjee Manock ; 94 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Stearne, Hobart and Co. ; 125 bales cotton, Buldewdass Damoder ; 67 bales cotton, Narondass Moolchund ; 55 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha ; 200 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co. ; 58 bales cotton, Nurpall Passoo ; 50 bales cotton waste, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 50 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee ; 150 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Arbitrator s, 125 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdayall.

FOR HAVRE.

Golden Russett, 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
Pembrokeshire, 150 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co. ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co. ; 62 bales cotton, Fattabhoy Amejee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Penedo s, 1,200 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.
India s, 201 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Abbotsford s, 33 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Simla s, 2 bundles cardamoms, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 3 bundles coffee, Pestonjee Cawasjee Kharas ; 100 bales twist, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosan Sons and Co ; 29 bales cotton, Luckmidass Bhicunchund ; 32½ chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 27 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 20 bales twist, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy ; 190 bundles olibanum, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 123 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 33 bundles fishmaws and 38 bundles sharkfins, Remoobhoy Khimjee ; 32 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 28 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 21 chests opium, Shryram Dowlutram ; 4 cases cambay stone, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy ; 20 chests opium, Sookhdyal Bhadermul.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s, 30 chests opium, B. and A. Hormusjee and Co. ; 21½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co. ; 15 chests opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co. ; 20 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 35½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DURING the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson, on general leave, the following appointments will have effect in the 26th Regiment N. I.

CAPTAIN A. FITZGERALD will officiate as Commandant, Captain Hepburn as second in command, Captain Branson as wing officer, and Lieutenant T. L. Lewis as Adjutant.

THE Secretary of State for India being desirous that native regiments should be kept up as nearly as possible to their complement of officers, about 25 young officers will be admitted into the Staff Corps.

IT is notified by the Commander-in-Chief that certificates of qualification from the Central Schools of Army Signalling and Telegraphy at Roorkee, Bangalore, and Poorundhur, will suffice for the appointment of Instructors and Assistant Instructors in India.

THE Government has added one more item to the comforts of European married soldiers. It has sanctioned the issue of medical comforts to women and children under medical treatment in their own quarters, when no hospital accommodation is available for them.

COLONEL C. R. O. EVANS, having been appointed Commandant of the Landour Depot, vice Brevet Colonel J. A. Angelo, the latter officer, on being relieved by Colonel Evans, will proceed to Allahabad and assume command of the Royal Artillery in that division.

A NEW scale of charges was lately published for army and departmental staff officers, for which they were entitled to transport ; it is now ruled that this scale is applicable only to officers, the nature of whose duties necessitates their being mounted on parade or in the field.

NEW forms of confidential reports and inspection returns for the native army, having been approved by Government, they will henceforth be furnished from the Adjutant General's department annually in January, to general officers commanding divisions and districts for regiments of Bengal Cavalry and native Infantry in their commands.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GORDON, commanding the 29th N. I., having obtained six months' leave to England on urgent private affairs, during his absence, Lieutenant Colonel Cunliffe will command the regiment, Captain Beddy officiating as second in command, Captain G. H. Jackson as wing officer, and Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, late Fort Adjutant of Attock, as Adjutant.

COLONEL HERVEY, C. B., retires from service after the toil and trouble of an official life of more than usual activity. His retirement comes upon him as a matter of course, under the rules of his service ; the compulsory retirement of officers with years of useful labour still before them, as it undoubtedly is in the case of Colonel Hervey, may be a matter of regret for the Government of the country, but in the large majority of cases the provision is likely to act beneficially. Major Bradford from Udepur is to relieve Colonel Hervey in Calcutta ; but as Major Bradford is to wait for his own successor at Udepur it will be some weeks before the proposed changes take effect. Colonel Hervey comes up to Simla on being relieved.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

IN order to guard against cases of infectious disease being conveyed on board Indian troop ships by troops proceeding to the Deolalee Depot for embarkation at Bombay, it is directed that medical officers in charge of regiments and detachments are to furnish a certificate of the health of such party, and of the general health of the place it is about to leave. These certificates should be prepared by the medical officer, one at the station of departure immediately before leaving, and one at each cantonment, halting place, or rest camp, en-route, and the military officer in command is held responsible that the certificates are forwarded direct, and without delay, to the commandant Deolalee Depot. In the event of a case of infectious disease showing itself in a party, or being found to exist at any station or halting-place en-route, immediate intimation is to be given to the general officer commanding the division or district in which the disease may appear, who will issue orders, should any appear necessary, for the detention of the whole, or a portion of the party, and communicate by telegraph the action taken to the Quartermaster General at Simla, and to the Commandant Deolalee Depot.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 27th May, 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Capt J F Brough—Brigade, and Capt W McClintock "B" Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

In continuation of G O C No 3:3, 16th instant, Sub-Lieut H E Passy, 41st Foot, will attend the Sub-Lieutenant's Course of Instruction at Poona on the 16th proximo and will proceed to that Station expeditiously at the public expense.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj F T Brinbridge, Comdt 4th Punjab Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Bgdr-Genl M A S Biddulph, C B, comdg Sealkote, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for six months.

Surgn W J Hastings, Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Maj T E A Hall, 49th Foot, is confirmed in the appointment of Depy Adjt Genl of the Army from the 15th Nov 1873.

Capt C DeL Gostling, M S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on Medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Lieut H H Settle, R E (Imperial List), Asst Engr, Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr G Ayerst to act temporarily as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan is to take effect from the 12th April 1874.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr Lancelot Fletcher to be Attorney for Paupers, vice Richard Ardill Dallas, LL D, resigned.

Mr Cursetjee Manockjee, B A, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmadnagar on the 20th instant, before office hours.

Mr E Hoskin, Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Saheb Antaji Bapuji, Mamlutdar of the Maun Taluka, in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G B Reid, Actg First Assist Collr of Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr E C K Ollivant, Actg Second Asst Collr, Surat, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate He is also allowed subsidiary leave for four days.

Mr W Allen to act as Second Asst Collr of Tanna during Mr Nugent's absence, or until further orders.

Mr T S Hamilton to be Supy Asst Colr of Ahmadnagar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that at the Special General Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, held on the 8th instant, Surgn-Maj Henry Cook, M D, was elected a Member of the Town Council in the room of Lieut-Col Baker, R E, resigned.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that an election by the rate-payers of Ward No. 1 was held at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay on the 13th instant, when J M Maclean, Esquire, who was unopposed, polled 46 votes, and was duly returned as a member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of A J Macdonald, Esquire, resigned.

Surgn W Gray to act as Chemical Analyser to Govt during the absence of Surgn I B Lyon, or until further orders, at the same time retaining charge of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Mr C Gonne assumed charge of the Office of Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial, Educational Secret, and Persian Departments on the 20th instant, after office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gungadhur Ramcrishna Kirani, L C E, having passed the required Departmental examination, is promoted to be an Asst Engr, Second Grade, from 1st April 1874.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Peterson has been appointed by the Syndicate to officiate as Registrar of the University of Bombay, with effect from the 4th instant.

Mr Pandurang Venkatesh Chintaman Pethkar resumed charge of the Office of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Belgaum Sub-division on the 23rd April last.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd M M Ross, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, having returned to duty on the 9th instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him is cancelled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—28TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th May, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Via Suez, 28th May, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 4 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th May, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours.

Via Turkey, 27th May, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 13 hours 32 minutes.

Via Suez, 28th May, 10-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 28th May, 5-55 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 27th to 8 P.M. of the 28th May is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 41	0 1
,, Galle	one in	0 48
,, Kurrachee	2 5	0 6
,, Madras	1 4	0 10

STEMER REPORTS.

Galle, 28th May, 10-12 A.M.—Mail steamer Khiva, from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 28th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest, thermometer 84, rainfall 80 cents.

CARWAR, 28th May, 5-45 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind variable, thermometer 82, barometer 29·91, rainfall 3 inches 9 cents.

MANGALORE, 28th May, 10 40 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind east-south-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·80 rainfall 21 cents.

TUTICORIN, 28th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind southwest, thermometer 93, barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 28th May, 5-52 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind mild south-west, thermometer 83.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 29	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	June 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	May 30	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	June 1	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 5	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 5	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HAWKINS—May 27th, at Bandora, the wife of Edward Luff Hawkins, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN—May 20th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Staff Serjeant J. Chapman, Commissariat Department, of a son.

COLLINS—May 23rd, at Madras, Big Parcherry, the wife of Mr. W. Collins, of a son.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—May 23rd, at Madras, Edward Atkinson, Esq., aged 58.

HASLER—May 23rd, at Bangalore, Mr. Robert Hasler, of the Department Public Works, aged 37 years.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1874.

ANY one might easily have foreseen what would be the nature of Mr. Souter's reply to the question put to him by the Government of Bombay, "Was the riot of the 13th of February "the result of a preconcerted design or an "accidental ebullition of class malevolence?" It was a foregone conclusion with the Commissioner of Police that the disturbances could not possibly have been premeditated, and he has of course been able, without much difficulty, to collect evidence in support of this conclusion which satisfies him that he was right. Before discussing the value of this evidence, we would call attention to one of Mr. Souter's "comments" on the Parsee Memorial which seems to us to bear out the opinion we have frequently expressed regarding the headstrong and unreasoning character of the zealous and distinguished servant of the State who now holds the appointment of Police Commissioner in Bombay. The memorialists spoke of Mr. Souter's action in suppressing Jalbhoy's book as "illegitimate and ill-advised" and inconsistent with the declared policy of the English Government; but they at the same time, with studied moderation, declined to make this a subject of complaint, as they thought Mr. Souter had been only influenced by a desire to prevent a breach of the peace. They added, however, that, if the Commissioner considered the Parsee's book so dangerous, he ought also to have taken such precautions as would save the Parsee community from falling victims to the lawless vengeance of a Mussulman mob. Their grievance, in fact, was that Mr. Souter by stopping the circulation of Jalbhoy's book, encouraged the Mussulmans to believe they had a wrong to avenge, but that he at the same time neglected to give the Parsees the protection they were entitled to expect against the probable attempts of "an "ignorant and turbulent people"—(words used by Mr. Edginton in Mr. Souter's presence to describe the Mahommedans)—to punish the men who, they believed, had done them this wrong. Now, Mr. Souter might, with a very good grace, have taken the opportunity thus afforded him of acknowledging that he had made a mistake in interfering with Jalbhoy, and that, with the best intentions, he had been guilty of the very offence for which Mr. Gibbons has since been so severely censured by the Government of Bombay. But no: Mr. Souter is still convinced that he made no mistake at all. "I submit," he says, "that under the circumstances the course I "followed was the one of all others best "calculated to avert a disturbance." It is true that it did *not* "avert a disturbance," but that of course is a small matter. Accidents will happen to spoil the best-laid plans of mice and men; and, in spite of the riots, Mr. Souter boldly tells the Government of Bombay that conduct which they described as weak and injudicious in Kurrachee was eminently vigorous and politic in Bombay.

Leaving the Government to deal with this challenge, we will now consider the character of the evidence brought forward by Mr. Souter to show that the riots were unpremeditated. We cannot quite make out from Mr. Souter's letters if he supposes that there was any connection at all between the publication and suppression of Jalbhoy's book and the outbreak of the disturbances. On the whole, he seems to think that these events were quite distinct, and that the riots had their origin in a process of spontaneous combustion; for he assigns no special reason at all for the eagerness of the mob to insult and maltreat Parsees. He owns, however,—and this is a great concession,—that an unusually large crowd, consisting to a great extent of Arabs and Seedees, assembled at the Jumma Musjid on the morning of the 13th, in the expectation of hearing something about Jalbhoy's book; but, he says, "these men were "not armed—and *this has been proved* from "the fact that the Seedees, Arabs, and other "offenders afterwards armed themselves with "pieces of wood, railings, iron bars, or whatever "weapons they could lay hold of." As soon as the rioting began, of course all sorts of vagabonds rushed in to plunder and seize what weapons they could get hold of. But this does not "prove" that the original rioters had no weapons. During the trial of the Sonapore rioters, Mr. Mills excused the Seedees for having sticks with them by saying that the Seedees "always carry sticks;" but Mr. Souter would now have us believe that they had left their sticks at home on the 13th. The strongest evidence of premeditation is found in the simultaneous character of the outbreaks in different localities of the town, and in the fact that the main object of the various bands of rioters was to attack and pollute the Parsee fire-temples; but this evidence of design Mr. Souter takes not the slightest notice of. He thinks he has established his own case triumphantly when he mentions that he could not persuade any of the Mussulman prisoners to confess that any one had set them on, and when he produces letters from Mr. Narayen Vasudeo and Dr. Blaney saying the Mahommedans had told them nothing of their plans! What an exquisitely guileless nature Mr. Souter's must be, if he really imagines that men who had been parties to a Mussulman plot would be sure to tell Dr. Blaney and Mr. Narayen Vasudeo all about it. So egregious a simpleton might make an excellent monk, but he is clearly out of place as a policeman. It is only fair to Dr. Blaney to say that he saw the absurdity of the position in which Mr. Souter wished to place him; and that his courteous reply to a foolish question is a model of the diplomatic art of saying nothing. Mr. Narayen's vanity, on the other hand, was flattered by the appeal made to him, and he answers as if he were in truth the present deity of Bombay to whom the secret thoughts of the whole population are known, and without whose sanction no Mussulman would ever dare to plan the destruction of the Parsees. After calling in the valuable aid of these witnesses, Mr. Souter goes on to admit that "*it is quite possible a few*" (why not a good many?) "*of the Mahommedan roughs of Bom-"bay may have determined on creating a "disturbance wherever and whenever they might "find an opportunity*;" but he "submits that, "when a few men bent on mischief keep "their own counsel, it is unreasonable to "suppose that the police must necessarily be "cognizant of the fact." In short, "all that "we know is, nothing can be known," seems to be Mr. Souter's motto for the police force. We submit, on the other hand, that the Commissioner's detectives are of no use at all, unless they can find out, not merely what respectable citizens who have something to lose choose to say at decorous public meetings, but also what is talked about by the roughs who frequent the coffee and liquor shops and the opium dens of Bombay. The general and probably well-founded belief is that the confessed impotence of the detective branch of Mr. Souter's force is due to the maintenance at the head of that department of intelligent Mahommedan police officers. M. Vambéry, who knows Mussulmans well, says that under no circumstances will one disciple of Mahomet betray his fellow-believers; and this saying is especially true of Indian Mussulmans. Mr. Souter's ignorance of the Mussulman character was plainly shown by his visit to the gaol, where he hoped to persuade Seedees—men who are zealots in religion, and who, besides, are extremely sensitive on the point of honour—to peach upon the ringleaders of the plot.

So much on the subject of premeditation. The second of Mr. Souter's two letters, published in yesterday's *Gazette*, is devoted to the exposure of alleged "misstatements" in the Parsee Memorial. But these "comments" relate for the most part to trifling matters, and one of them is based on a complete misunderstanding of the text. The memorialists stated that, "had the Police done its duty, there would have "been no serious rioting at all," meaning of course that the Police might have prevented the riots if they had taken proper precautions and had stationed a sufficient guard to overawe the populace in the neighbourhood of the Jumma Musjid on the 13th. On this Mr. Souter remarks :—"It has nowhere "been shown that the Police failed or were un-"equal to their duty; the results have "proved the contrary." The Commissioner is talking, of course, of the success of the Police in quelling the riots after they had begun—an entirely different matter. Even, however, as regards the efficiency of the Police in restoring order, we should like to know how Mr. Souter reconciles his present assertions with his own admission on Sunday, Feb. 15, that the Police could not maintain order, and with his consequent application to the Government for an increase of the Force. It is true, as he says, that the aid of the military was not once made use of; but he ought to be ashamed of urging a quibble of this kind, since he must be well aware that it was only the presence of the military in the town which prevented a continuance of the disturbances. If the Police were equal to all emergencies, why did the Governor refuse to sanction the Mohurrum processions? But, further on in this letter, Mr. Souter corrects himself by saying that there would have been "no apparent necessity for military aid, but "for the Parsees molesting the Mahommedans "while engaged in burying their dead at Sona-"pore." Now, we are not concerned to defend the Parsees who were convicted at the Sessions of having been members of an unlawful assembly; nor is it necessary to the purpose of our argument to discuss the question—on which, as was shown by the discordant verdicts of the special juries—much difference of opinion may fairly exist, whether the Parsees or the Mussulmans were the aggressors in the riot of the 15th. But it throws a strange light on the conduct of the Police with reference to this riot when we find Mr. Souter himself admitting that a Parsee named Jivajee Burjorjee, who is one of the men sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, was one of the deputation which went from Dhobie Talao to the Police Office on the 11th or 12th of February to entreat Mr. Edginton to protect them against outrages which they believed the Mussulmans would be guilty of during the Mohurrum. There can be no doubt that, after the disturbances of the 13th, this poor wretch must have been beside himself with fear, and that his state of mind was that of most of the Parsees who met together to defend themselves on the 15th. Mr. Souter says—"The Parsees had been regarded as a "peaceable people, and it was never contem-"plated that they would act as they did;" and he insinuates that they planned the attack of the 15th. But men intending to commit a riot would not have wearied the Police authorities and the Governor up to the night of the 14th with prayers for protection against their enemies. We know that the Parsees got no answer to their prayers except sneers at their cowardice. The Governor refused to call out the military, and in the Police, after the events of the 13th, the Parsees had naturally lost all faith. It is, therefore, to the neglect of the Government and the Police to do their duty, that the disturbance of the 15th of February must be ascribed; and Mr. Souter's prejudiced letters do not help to clear his own reputation or to justify the reluctance of Sir Philip Wodehouse to call in military aid.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE learn from Aden that disturbances in its neighbourhood are still rife, and the British authorities have taken no steps to check them. The Chief of Shair has purchased guns and ammunition, and engaged the services of some Turks and others who are acquainted with naval manœuvres. He has already disturbed the peace of Maculla (a faithful ally of the British) by firing upon and sinking two buggalows laden with merchandise. The inhabitants of Maculla are apprehensive that a wholesale plunder of the sea-port town will follow this disturbance, as the Chief, though able to repel such outrages, is not quite disposed to take such a step without the concurrence of the British Political Resident at Aden.

MAN is an animal of strange inconsistencies, but perhaps the most eccentric person in Bombay in this respect is the Commissioner of Police, who seems to be such a helpless victim to his gusty feelings that it would be impossible to say in what direction they will point for two consecutive days. If Mr. Souter were a private individual his weather-cock tendencies would probably be amusing rather than harmful, but unfortunately he holds a high position of public trust where his eccentricities have an effect far beyond his own comparatively unimportant personality. For some time past the public have been accustomed to believe that Mr. Souter considered it a wise step to suppress Jalbhoy's book, or at all events to use means and influences which were equivalent to suppression. They will now be surprised to hear that on Wednesday Mr. Souter sent for Jalbhoy and told him he could carry his books away and do what he chose with them. Jalbhoy was naturally astonished at the unexpected liberty of action which the Commissioner of Police thought fit to give him, and asked Mr. Souter if he would guarantee that the Mahomedans would not rise again if the books were put into the market. This was a question which Mr. Souter, of course, could not answer, and all that Jalbhoy could do was to take away his books and endeavour to find a salesman for them. This, however, he will have some difficulty in effecting, as the wonderful History of the Prophets has such an evil reputation that none of the Parsee book-sellers will have anything to say to it on any terms. We suppose that Jalbhoy would have a good ground for an action against Mr. Souter, for if the book had not been "called in" at the beginning of its career, it is probable that the author would have been able to sell a good many of his volumes. We must suppose that Mr. Souter acted illegally in calling in the publication; otherwise he would not now permit it to go free. He has practically confessed that his first procedure was wrong by now undoing it; if he holds out that he did right in sending for Jalbhoy to take away his books, then he never had any right to call them in. Clearly there are here the horns of a dilemma, and so obvious are they that we do not think that even Mr. Souter would, of his own free will, run straight on to their points. He must have been pushed from behind by somebody. Is it possible that the somebody was Government? If this is the case, then we hope that the resolution calling upon Mr. Souter to undo what he did will be published. A similar resolution was published regarding Mr. Gibbons' case in Kurrachee, and really there is no reason why the one should escape odium and the other have it piled over him by everybody, official or non-official, who could pelt him while he stood helpless after being "caught in the act."

THE man William Jackson, a private in H. M.'s 2-22nd Regiment, who murdered a comrade at Hazareebagh on the 16th instant, was committed by the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh to take his trial at the fifth criminal sessions of the High Court, Calcutta, commencing on the 28th instant, on a charge of murder. On Friday, before Mr. Justice Pontifex, sitting in the High Court (ordinary original criminal jurisdiction), a motion was made by the Advocate General, (the standing counsel with him) on behalf of the military authorities, to have the commitment quashed and the prisoner made over to the commanding officer at Hazareebagh to be dealt with according to military law. This application was supported by an affidavit of Major-General Johnson, Adjutant-General in India, and was founded upon Regulation XX. of 1825, section 2, clause 1, which is as follows : "In modification of the rule, contained in Regulation II., 1796, section 19, Regulation VI., 1803, and Regulation XV., 1806, it is hereby provided that if any European British subject, who shall be apprehended by, or brought before, a magistrate on a charge of murder, rape, robbery, theft or other criminal offence, shall be found, on his apprehension, to have been, at the time when the offence laid to his charge may have been committed, a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or soldier, serving with any body of troops in the service of His Majesty, or of the Honourable East India Company, at any place not within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William, or at any place within such territories, which may be situated above 120 miles from the aforesaid Presidency, or to have been, when the offence was committed, a person attached to such body of troops in any of the capacities specified in sections 45 and 50 of the Statute 4 Geo. IV. cap. 81, it shall be the duty of the magistrate, instead of proceeding to hear evidence to the charge, as directed in such cases in the regulations above mentioned, to deliver over such person so charged, together with a statement of the charge brought against him, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps, or detachment, to which such accused person shall belong, or to the commanding officer of the nearest military station, for the purpose of his being brought to trial before a court-martial, under the provisions of the said Act of Parliament." The Advocate-General argued that the commitment ought to be quashed, as the magistrate had no authority to hold the preliminary enquiry, and should have at once handed over the prisoner to the military authorities. Mr. Justice Pontifex remarked that he might quash the commitment, but that he could not direct the military authorities to take the matter up. The Advocate General contended that His Lordship could direct the magistrate to make the prisoner over to the military authorities, and in the event of the Court refusing to quash the commitment, the Crown could enter a *nolle prosequi.* His Lordship remarked that on the side of the Court on which he was then sitting, he had no jurisdiction over a mofussil magistrate. The Advocate-General submitted that His Lordship had full jurisdiction, and cited cases in support of his argument. After some further discussion His Lordship said that he would consider the matter. In the course of the afternoon he stated that he had consulted the Chief Justice, who was of opinion that to prevent any suspicion of irregularity the application had better be made to the division bench, then taking criminal matters on the appellate side. A second application was accordingly made to the fifth division bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Markby and Mr Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter. It was argued by Mr. Kennedy, who took a similar line to that adopted by the Advocate-General, and pressed strongly that the commitment was absolutely illegal, and as the magistrate's charge had become the foundation of the jurisdiction of the Court since the abolition of the Grand Jury, the Court ought to quash it on the application of the Crown without giving notice to the magistrate or the prisoner. Their Lordships were, however, of opinion that the notices ought to be given, and they directed a rule to issue, returnable in ten days, calling upon the magistrate and prisoner to show cause why the commitment should not be quashed, the magistrate to be directed not to send down the prisoner and witnesses until the matter had been finally decided.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 8TH MAY.

THE inundations from the Mississippi are reported as extending, and in addition to the overflow which has injured so much of Louisiana, it is now stated that some of the richest cotton plantations in Arkansas have been ruined. Appeals for relief abound in the American papers, so I suppose there is really something in the stories of destruction. Liverpool, of course, believes them devoutly, but I am sorry to say that Manchester is very sceptical. The knowing ones there point out that Louisiana is more a sugar than a cotton growing State, and that as affecting the future cotton supply the matter is not very serious. Suppose the cotton acreage devastated to be 250,000 acres, at the usual computation of three-quarters of a bale to the acre, the loss would be 187,500 bales. But it appears that in 1871, when an equally serious overflow took place, only a third of the cotton was actually lost; so it is fair to suppose that the loss here would be only 125,000 bales, to which might be added 25,000 for the other rivers, making 150,000 bales in all. Hence it is pronounced foolish to be alarmed by the statements, as if prices could be permanently enhanced by such a very small affair. Another point on which Manchester is very angry is the attempt in Liverpool to get up prices by the statement published about a fortnight back on the authority of the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, to the effect that the area put under cotton this year is 11½ per cent. less than last. It is pointed out that even if this be the case it does not follow that the yield will be less than last season. The same labour force is available, and this, applied to a more limited extent of land, would result by the greater attention given to the young plants, in quite as good a yield as if more land were opened out. I suppose it is a fact that cotton planters have as a rule farmed too much land, and not farmed it thoroughly, and the analogous result of careless cultivation is seen at home in other crops. A small tract of land thoroughly farmed will yield far better than a larger tract carelessly farmed. There is also a question as to the statistics of the probable yield each season now, which I observe one writer alludes to, and it is that estimates are less reliable than they once were—for an obvious reason. Formerly when we knew how many slaves a man had, what the weather was, and the usual yield of the up-lands and bottom lands, it was comparatively easy to estimate the crop. But now all over the Southern States, especially Arkansas and Texas, there are numerous white and black labourers living or owning lands and working for themselves, who grow a few bales of cotton apiece, as they know they can always trade with them, exchanging for clothes, saddlery, furniture, &c. This one class of the population is now computed to number 100,000 throughout all the States, and assuming that each individual grows, say five bales, here are 500,000 bales of which it is difficult to find any record in the usual estimates of the yield. On the other hand I see in a very well-informed Georgia paper, the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, a most unfavourable account of the cotton planting generally this season. That journal computes that, owing to the want of money in the South, the use of guano will not be more than half—in some cases only a third—what it was last year. The new element here is the mercantile embarrassment which followed the crisis of last autumn, owing to which the banks and merchants cannot make advances to the needy planters—the great majority—that are necessary to enable them to work their lands. Hence this paper concludes that the above estimate by the *Financial Chronicle* is much under the mark, and that the acreage in cotton will be reduced fully 25 per cent. while the yield will be proportionately less. However desirous planters may be to plant largely of cotton, their inability to command the necessary capital will prevent them. The Augusta paper then expresses its concurrence with the advice given to the planters to raise subsistence for home use together with corn enough [illegible] full supply of pork, and it adds:—"The South "should raise an economical and not a debt crop. "The consequences of planters overburdening "themselves with obligations for the sake of rais-"ing cotton are poverty and distress. The true "policy for every planter to pursue is to raise "subsistence crops for home consumption, and "to be economical and frugal in the management "of his affairs. When we make provisions, the "first and paramount consideration of planting "economy, a new era of prosperity will dawn "upon the South. Cotton will then command "such prices as to make its production highly "remunerative. The ruinous experience of "planters, since the war, demonstrates the folly "of raising all cotton and paying high rates of "interest for supplies that could be raised on the "plantation with very little diversion of labour "from the staple product. The sad experience "of the past should teach us wisdom for the "future."

Notwithstanding, however, all such statements from the South the notion of full supplies and cheaper cotton is for the moment uppermost at Liverpool, and another incident adverse to any rise in the value of the staple has now come into play. We are plunged into a fresh series of strikes, more extensive in some respects than any with which we have yet been threatened, since it paralyses the entire mining industry of South Durham, one of the chief sources of supply for all the manufacturing operations of the North. It is believed that a production at the rate of eighteen million tons annually is now suspended; 50,000 miners and as many iron workmen are thrown out of employment; coal has already risen in price, and every mill as well as every household must for a time pay more for fuel, thus of course reducing the demand for everything that is not an article of downright necessity. The circumstances of this strike indicate the complexity and inter-dependence of our industrial arrangements. It is not so much the working colliers who have struck, although many of them were dissatisfied; it is the engineers and pit mechanics, who flatly refuse the reduction of wages which other workmen have accepted, and the stoppage of their work dooms all the rest to idleness. One would think that a long experience of unmanageable and capricious labourers of various grades must have long ago taught the colliery owners the wisdom of not relying too exclusively on one set of men or on one sort of work. They would, it might have been supposed, have taken measures to place themselves above a position of absolute dependence on a handful of engineers: but no, when the pinch comes they are helpless, and the pits must all stop working. The masters have thus to a great extent only themselves to blame for what is now happening. But the public suffer, and unfortunately the rise in prices which has followed the strike has had the mischievous effect of confirming the pitmen in their pet notion that they have only to restrict the output in order to bring all the public on their knees. It is of no use to point out to them that the rise in price by still further limiting the consumption must in the long run work out a yet heavier decline; they do not see the relation between cause and effect at once and clearly in the one case, while there is no room for mistake in the other. When at the pit mouth coals go up five shillings a ton in one day, the collier says with a grin, "That's my work, and if you don't come to my terms you'll soon have no coals at any price." The one gleam of light in the prospect is that the men cannot support a very long strike; their Union hasn't the funds, and still less have they; but even a cessation of work for a fortnight seriously cripples a large part of the productive energies of the country.

With reference to the point so much agitated, and about which I wrote several weeks ago on the occasion of a deputation waiting on Lord Salisbury to press the matter—namely, the appointment of a representative of the mercantile interests on the Council of India, you will have heard ere this that Mr. Andrew Cassels, the chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, has been chosen for the post. This is a compliment to Mr. Cassels, Manchester, and, I suppose, Bombay, and the choice seems to have given satisfaction. Mr. Cassels has in consequence resigned his seat at the board of the Bank.

The Board of Trade returns for April, just issued, are again very unsatisfactory. The declared value of the exports last month was £19,432,270 against £21,343,026 in April 1873, and £21,033,516 in April 1872. For the four months the totals are £78,608,880, £83,719,392, and £77,234,354, in 1872, 1873, and 1874, respectively, so that we are further back than we were two years ago. The falling off is in all the chief items, but principally in metals, cotton manufactures and woollens. The export of cotton yarn last month was 17,681,409 lbs. against 17,075,183 lbs., the proportion to Bombay being 662,300 lbs. against 384,140 lbs. The quantity of piece-goods of all kinds was 271,573,370 yards against 282,520,245 yards in April 1873,—the proportion to Bombay being 23,533,500 yards against 19,488,600 yards. The export to Bombay by Egypt is given as 29,200 lbs. cotton yarn last month against 41,850 lbs. in April 1873, and of piece-goods 1,246,100 yards against 2,257,400 yards. The import of cotton from British India last month was 222,255 cwts. against 404,199 in April 1873.

In one of my letters about two months ago I commented on Mr. Gladstone's singular selection of baronets before his retirement from office, and wondered by what extraordinary fatality he had chosen for that honour men so utterly unknown and undistinguished as the three or four announced. I pointed out that he was passing by eminent merchants, contractors, and others who had rendered essential service to the Liberal party, and, moreover, to the country at large. Your readers will have seen ere this that Mr. Disraeli has avoided that blunder, and has gone out of his way to elevate to the baronetage the very class of men whom I blamed Mr. Gladstone for neglecting. I only recur to the matter now in order to show Mr. Disraeli's instinctive tact. He has selected Mr. George Elliot, the great coal owner of Durham, who was also the founder of the Telegraph Construction Company; Kelk, the great railway contractor; and Henry Peek, the eminent tea and coffee merchant, a munificent supporter of the Church of England and M. P. for Mid Surrey. The promotion of these men is taken as a compliment by the large and influential classes of which they are acknowledged chiefs, while the elevation by Mr. Gladstone of such respectable nobodies as Maclure of Belfast, and Miller of Manderston, excited nothing but envy. There is yet a fourth baronetcy of Disraeli's to which I cannot help alluding. Your readers may perhaps have noted a story I told at the close of the last elections about the advice which had been given years ago to Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli by Mr. Philip Rose, the solicitor, *not* to oppose vote by ballot. Mr. Philip Rose, whose prescience was thus so vindicated by events, is now rewarded by a baronetcy. In a party sense it is eminently deserved, for Sir Philip has been the life and soul of Conservative reaction.

Our last sensation in the City is a projected China loan. It is expected to prove a great success; and I suppose the Oriental Bank will have the management of it.

THROWING STONES AT RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to bring to the notice of the Railway authorities through the medium of the public press, the following fact, in the hope that some action will be taken in the matter.

I was a passenger last evening by the B. B. & C. I. Railway train, which leaves Boree Bunder at half-past 5. There were about seven or eight other passengers in the same compartment. Just as the train had passed the Carnac Bridge, we were all very much surprised and alarmed at a stone being flung into our compartment by some person or other from outside. It whizzed by close to my ear, struck the panel of the compartment, and fell into the carriage; so I had, as you may well suppose, a narrow escape of a broken [illegible] arrival [illegible] I at once reported the matter to [illegible] same train, [illegible] with what result I know not. Now, Sir, the above circumstance will show the necessity of strict enquiries being made to discover if possible, and bring to justice, the delinquents, and of some stringent measures being adopted with a view to prevent the recurrence of similar acts in future.

A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

Bombay, 28th May.

THE TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Until a few days ago I was in doubt whether the managers of the Tramway Company were prepared to undertake the passenger trade in the town of Bombay, or whether they understood their business. But it now seems clear to my mind that they do not see where their success lies. In order to secure success the Company must not only arrange intermediate fairs, but also lower their rates—say from Paydhonee to Bazar Gate three pice; from Bazaar Gate to Church Gate or Watson's Hotel two pice, and from that place to Colaba three pice. The scale I propose you would consider to be tremendously low, but it is still higher than what is charged by the *khatarawallas*; and unless the Company is prepared to compete well with these *khatarawallas* and beat them out of the field the travelling mass will, in order to save money, stick to the bullock carts, even if they be obliged to forego a little comfort; to secure which they may pay a little more, but not as much as twice as they would otherwise have to pay. Who pays the railways in India? Not the first and second class passengers, but the third or last class. So I believe if the Company is not prepared to undertake the whole carrying trade, nearly on the same terms as the conveyances in common use in this town, it will have to beat a retreat.

I have another word to say. Had the managers of the Company been observant they would have perceived that by far the greater portion of the [illegible] in this town is confined to localities near Paydhonee and Mamadavee by way of Crawford Market through Bazaar Gate Street to Elphinstone Circle, or by way of Kalbadevee to Church Gate Street. [illegible] of energy therefore to run the cars at [illegible] from Colaba. The Company would do well [illegible] their chief termini at Watson's Hotel and Paydhonee, or when their line is sufficiently advanced, [illegible] Bridge. To place beyond these [illegible] much longer intervals.

27th May.

[illegible]

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Artemus Ward is supposed to have asked the Prince of Wales, How do you like being a prince, as far as you have got? One might ask the Tramway shareholders, How do you like it as far as you have got? The matter is really very melancholy in its present aspect. Not for the matter of the shareholders—people who go in for these things take their chance,—but the public will have suffered a great grievance for nothing if the tramway traffic should be given up. The tramway is causing a gigantic injury to private property in the way of injuring conveyances, and the Company must inevitably drop in for enormous damages in the course of every year. Good wheels are strained and sometimes torn off, but collisions occur through the tram when the drivers do all that they know to avoid another conveyance. A half round tire gets into a tram groove and instead of yielding to ordinary steering, is sucked into a collision. Two gharries are smashed, and neither has any cause of action against the other, but both have a good case against the Company.

Half-sound tires should at once be given up in favour of flat ones, as broad as the wheel will allow, and if the Company have some lac and thirty-five thousand rupees at their disposal, they would do well to offer to replace the half-sound tires of the conveyances of the public with flat ones. A flat tire of two inches wide will not catch in the groove. It will still be liable to catch the outer or inner edge of the rail, and damage may be incurred in that way. The Company must provide against that by keeping the metal of the road well up to the level of the rail.

The breaking up of the roads to lay the tramway was a large and general public injury, and the taking of it up would be an injury of not much less extent.

Truly we are in "a parlous plight."

PENCIL.

Holloway's Pills.—The Liver, the Stomach, and their Ailments.—Alterations of temperature, energy wasted, a troubled mind, sedentary habits, excess at the table, and a gay, reckless mode of life exert the most deleterious influence over the liver and stomach. When once these organs are fairly out of order, great inroads are quickly made on the general state of the health; the constitution which has been deprived of two of its noblest organs, soon gives way, and disease quickly follow, from which, if neglected, the worst consequences will inevitably result. If a course of Holloway's celebrated Pills be persevered in, all will be well again, as they are the finest and noblest correctives of the blood ever known, and a certain cure for all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Digitised with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POOLE ELECTION.

LONDON, 27TH MAY.

Mr. Ashley, a Liberal, has been elected M.P. for Poole by a majority of nine votes.

His Holiness the Pope is reported convalescent.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 28TH MAY.

General Concha has now assembled an army of twenty-six thousand men at Vittoria and is completing his preparations for a grand attack on the Carlist entrenched positions round Estella.

THE OLD-CATHOLIC MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, 28TH MAY.

Bishop Reinkens has opened the first Synod of the Old-Catholics at Bonn.

LONDON, 27TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5⅝d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account........ 93⅜.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 94⅜.

Bar Silver .... 58 9/16.

The s.s. *Marina* passed through the Suez Canal, outward bound, on the 17th inst.

Arrivals—Colombo, Border Chieftain, Skiddaw, Limerick Lass, and Hankow.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 28TH MAY.

The s. s. Golconda with outward Indian mails left for Bombay yesterday at midnight.

The s. s. Australia with mails for Ceylon and Calcutta left at eight o'clock this morning.

The extra steamer Mongolia left at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th inst.

DURING the S. W. Monsoon the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency will assemble on Mondays and Thursdays, as in the fair weather season.

BY a law promulgated on the 17th, 29th of April, the Czar's birth-day, imprisonment for debt is abolished in Russia.

THE *Lucknow Times* mentions the death, on the 22nd instant, of typhoid fever, of Mr. W. H. Morrison, C. S., Superintendent of Encumbered Estates in the Lucknow Division.

WE are told that in Bangalore 6·20 inches of rain was registered as having fallen during the late rains. Rain fell in all the districts of the Province of Mysore. In Coorg 7·44 inches was registerd.

MR. JUSTICE JACKSON has returned to Calcutta from Rungpore, where he had gone to investigate the charges preferred against Mr. Levien. The result of his visit is said to be very unfavourable to Mr. Levien.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL W. RUTHERFORD, M.D., C.B., we are told, succeeds Sir William Muir as head of the Sanitary Branch of the Army Medical Department, Whitehall yard; and Deputy Surgeon-General W. Munro, M.D., C.B., is to be Dr. Rutherford's successor in charge of the Medical Branch.

"THE appointment of Adjutant-General in India does not seem to be a step towards employment in England, for we read that no fewer than three late Indian Adjutant-Generals, Major-General Sir E. Haythorne, K.C.B., Major-General H. E. Longden, C.B., C.S.I., and Colonel F. A. Thesiger, C.B., are all now in England unemployed.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Mooltan on the 21st instant says—" A gunner of the Royal Artillery named Baxter was found missing some eight or nine days ago and has not since been heard of; fears are entertained for the unfortunate man's safety, as he was known to be penniless, or nearly so, and therefore unable to get very far away."

Some of the petroleum wells in Assam, we are told, yield six hundred gallons of oil a day. At times pure water is spouted and then pure oil, after which there is a temporary cessation. The pressure is not very unfrequently as much as thirty pounds to the square inch. Wooden tanks being of little use, great difficulty is experienced in storing the oil.

CAPTAIN CORBYN goes to Kussowlie as Assistant Commissioner in charge of that out station. If the report which reached us the other day be true, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, that Mr. Egerton takes two years' "rest" at home and Mr. Gore Ouseley succeeds him as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, Mr. Ouseley's successor will be found in Mr. Macnabb and Mr. Macnabb's in Captain Corbyn.

AN Ooty Gossip writes to a Madras paper:—"Since I last wrote we have had rain almost every day. Up to Friday, the 'weather-wise,' in spite of this, insisted that the monsoon had not burst, as the wind was in the wrong quarter, but on that night the wind shifted, and the rain came on, and has steadily poured ever since, so that even the most sceptical have been compelled to admit that the S. W. monsoon is on us."

AT the meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday, the business done was unimportant. An unsigned petition, purporting to come from "all the bigarries" of the Municipality, was read, but it was decided that the increase of pay which these useful public servants asked for in their petition should be transferred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal. The merits of the petition will be gone into when the Budget for 1875 comes on for discussion.

THE rice exports from the four principal ports of the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, viz., Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein and Moulmein, amounted to 602,000 tons in 1873. The estimated quantity available for export this year is 750,000 tons, leaving, subsequently to the 9th April, 308,000 to be shipped. The cost of last year's crop was about £3,064,000 free on board; the cost of this year's, assuming that prices keep much as they have been, will, it is expected, be about £5,062,500 for 750,000 tons.

LIEUTENANT TEMPLE, H. M's 21st Fusiliers, has published a very useful little Guide book to the Australasian Colonies considered with regard to sick and general leave. Officers desirous of knowing all about the best means of getting to Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, of what to do and see when there, and of the cost of a short or long trip, will do well to consult this modest little volume. The book is well got up and is furnished with a good map. The publishers are Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Madras.

A LETTER dated 6th May has just been received in Bombay from Bushire, which states that the camp of Captain Napier was attacked between Bushire and Kurzeroon. One gentleman, a Mr. Carapiet, who happened to join the camp on its travels, attempted to close with the robbers, who were all Persians, when he had his nose broken and seven teeth knocked out by an iron bar which one of the rascals used as a club. The wounded gentleman is now at Kurzeroon, and we are glad to learn from the letter is progressing favourably. He left Bombay for Persia lately on six months' leave.

WE have received the tenth volume of Bombay High Court Reports. This is the first volume which has been edited by the new High Court Reporter, Mr. Jackson, and it compares favourably with volumes of reports which have gone before. Probably the most interesting case in the book is that of the Queen v. Pestonjee Dinshah and another; yet, thanks to the traditional style of reporting cases which prevails in connection with the Bombay High Court, the interest is very much less than it would have been if something more than a mere bald skeleton of that remarkable State trial had been given. We think that in cases of such surpassing interest as this one was a little fuller reporting might advantageously be indulged in, as not unfrequently a counsel's pleadings are almost as valuable to a law student as the Judge's deliverance.

THE *Madras Times* hears from Cuddalore that the damage caused to irrigation works in the South Arcot District, by the extraordinary freshes in the Ponniar river in consequence of the heavy rain which fell in several parts of the Presidency about the beginning of this month, has been very great. The anicut across the Ponniar at Trickalore was partly washed away, while the head sluice across the Pumbay channel was completely destroyed, and the bed of the channel silted up for several miles. All the roads in the Trickalore and the Villapuram talookas were rendered impassable, and several villages were completely inundated, and numerous road tunnels swept away. The flood would doubtless have caused similar damage in the Cuddalore talooka but for the opportune opening up of the bar. It was feared, from the great velocity of the current, consequent on the immense quantity of accumulated water escaping into the sea, that the bridge across the Ponniar would have given way, but luckily it stood out as brick and chunam does. Mr. Wiffin, the officer in charge of the range, intends, we are told, making Trickalore his head-quarters for some time, for the purpose of inspecting the damages done, and framing estimates for their repairs so as to prevent any future damages during the ensuing monsoon. The estimates, it is expected, will amount to a good penny.

THE *Madras Mail's* correspondent writes from Durbunga on May the 19th: "We reached Barh an hour late, and here, with some little difficulty we got a miserable breakfast, and some atrocious beer. We then started in the one *ghari* that the place could boast for the bank of the Ganges. Here four steamers and eight flats were engaged in crossing the millions of bags of rice which lay like small mountains on the south bank. With some little trouble we got across to Champta Ghat, whence starts the *cutcha* (temporary) railway to Durbunga, a triumph of engineering skill, as some 50 miles were constructed in as many days. But it is more marvellous than pleasant when for 6 hours one is exposed on it to all the heat of a May sun in Behar, jolted almost to death by springless carriages bumping over a roughly made line. At once on crossing the Ganges, we found ourselves in the midst of famine, hundreds of trucks were being laden with rice to supply the 22 trains that will soon run daily along the line, while the numberless camels and countless thousands of mules and oxen were starting with their modest loads slung across their backs. As we slowly approached Durbunga we found ourselves in the midst of all the turmoil and excitement of a mighty camp. At every station, there were European officers urging on the transport of the rice into the interior, riding among the carts, and impressing their wishes on the lazy drivers by most unmistakeable blows and oaths, all of which were, I am sure, most entirely deserved. It required a little patience to see how much real method and order there was amidst all the apparent disorder and confusion, and from what I could see the system reflects the highest credit on the transport department, which is under the control of Colonel MacGregor." After further describing his journey, the writer concludes by saying—"I hope in a couple of days to tell you something about the famine itself. For there *is* a famine, all the sneers of the *Pioneer* notwithstanding.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY."

WE may remind our readers that as the homeward mail leaves to-day, we have published the *Overland Summary* this morning. The *Summary* contains Indian news up to the latest date, and is compiled in a readable and attractive form. Of course we shall continue to publish the *Summary* on Fridays until the mail day is again altered.

THE HYDRAULIC DOCK AND ITS PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Apropos* of Tatler's just critique and your statements anent the enormous cost of the "white tusker" of Hog Island (to which may be added the salaries of the officials, keepers, &c.) it may be interesting to the godfathers, godmothers, and parents of the brute (admitting its legitimacy) to know that in addition to the fact of its site being at the junction of several tides, differing in set every hour and which do not run uniformly either in set or rate at any two spots of the space traversed by vessels entering or leaving the dock—to which cause may be ascribed the recent disaster to the French corvette "Ducouedic"—there exists a reef right across the entrance with from 12½ to 15 and 19 feet of water over it at low springs. This was discovered on March 13th, 1873, by the s.s. Neera striking upon it when about to enter. Lieut Haydon's chart gives 24 feet of water at this spot l. w. springs. The prime principle which the invention renders practicable is the docking of any number of ships with one set of hydraulic apparatus. This is only feasible in an enclosed dock or other place where currents are *nil* and sufficient protection is afforded from wind and sea (*i. e.*) in a place where wind cannot cause the sea to rise; and, where there is depth of water for ships to haul in or out at any time; a pontoon of course being required for every vessel. Our Hog Island wonder embraces none of these facilities. When a vessel hauls in which must be at the top of high-water owing to the reef and the swift irregular currents (except on neaps) there she must remain monopolizing the whole dock till her repairs or what-not be completed, in short, exactly doing the diametrical opposite of the principle and purpose of the invention. The only advantage the Lift possesses is that the vessel is lifted bodily into perfect daylight in lieu of being hauled into a pit and having the water pumped out. Your "Tatler" records a grim joke in Saturday's *Gazette*, but I heard of one the other day deserving of Barnum. Paddy's idea of the purpose of snuffers to which the lift has been compared is nothing to it. A Bombay gentleman discussing the merits and demerits of the lift in Emerson and Murgatroyd's office, and remarking on the worse than uselessness of the concern in its present site to the senior partner, was answered, That was none of our business; we knew all about that from the first, but for £200,000 more we will enclose it with a substantial dock wall without which it cannot be a success. Does not this suggest an idea, Mr. Editor, a feasible way out of the dock difficulty? Elephanta and Hog Island form two walls already, the water is 70 odd feet deep where the dock would be, and shoal across N. and S. for the walls. Elephanta stands there, a vast heap of material for the filling up and backing of the walls. Hog Island becomes studded with presses, the future cottonopolis of India. A detour of but small magnitude brings the line along the east bank of the Tannah river with the raw cotton, and Bombay becomes the import town. Ferry boats cross the harbour every few hours. The sea breeze and pleasant chat make liver complaint and indigestion unknown, and Bombay becomes the Liverpool of the East. Is this too millennial? Let us hope that Lieutenant Haydon, R.E., will be more successful in his next attempt at surveying. It is well he serves a winking Government instead of a private firm or company where such a blunder or piece of carelessness would mean dismissal. Are our Government determined to disgust the community with such things as the Lift?—"The Middle Ground" which, at immense cost, is formed in the middle of the harbour, spoiling the berths of fifty ships in the most convenient part, and worse than useless, and the other pile of stones W. S. W. of Butcher's Island. If we made such reckless havoc of our several businesses I fear the Bankruptcy Court would soon put an end to our career. Should such reckless abuse of the public trust vested in Government continue, should our public servants continue to wilfully disregard their moral obligations to faithful service, and blunder in a manner no merchant, contractor, banker, or engineer would tolerate even in a son, such servants will cause what has been looked up to as an honourable service to be looked down on as one of disgrace. The public respect already on the wane will cease, and the voice of the people will demand the removal of those who if dependent on their merits would lack salt.

When a poor man looks over his tax-paper at his children—perhaps wanting many little necessaries—and ruminates on the annual percentage of taxes devoted to blunders and their rectification by people who affect to despise him and his class, the supposed flame of patriotism in his breast dwindles to a mere flicker, and he is strongly tempted to inverse the invocation in our beautiful liturgy where we pray for Governors and all in authority.

RATTLER.

Kenhery, S. E. by S., 7½ miles, 28th May.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. SIMLA, Captain J. Orman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Christie
Mr and Mrs G H Bayly
Mr J C Hammer
Rev W J Ffennell
Captain and Mrs Gostling
Mr Greenwood
Mr Richard Martin
Surgeon Major Ferguson
Mr John Williams
Lieut Jobling
Mrs Jobline and child
The Rev W Bonnar
Lieut MacMahon
Mr J A O'Shea

FOR BRINDISI.

Lieut-Colonel A H Murray
Captain F Coddington
Colonel Francis
A gentleman
Mr M N M cDonald

FOR VENICE.—Mr J Dyce-Nicol.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.—A Mussulman named Sulliman Ismael was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Rama Bhicoo at the Null Bazaar. The magistrate on the evidence adduced fined the defendant Rs. 15, and further bound him over to keep the peace. In the event of the fine being paid seven rupees were ordered to be given to the plaintiff as compensation.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday the 26th May, was 341, being 4 less than in the preceding week, 43 more than the total of the week ending 27th May 1873, and 1 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 233 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th May 1874, Rs. 73,35,451; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 8,45,365; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 13,00,000; balance, Rs. 68,80,816. There are in addition 25,21,765 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Marine Battalion parade-ground at 6 P.M. this evening by the band of H. M.'s 20th N. I.:—

March	Father, come home	Riviere.
Overture	Concert	Fill.
Divertissement	Gemme de Vergy	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Bouquet d' Opera	Riviere.
Selection	Lucia de Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	La Pitteri	Riviere.
Galop	Fairy Bells	Riviere.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Baba Sahib, who was a labourer employed on board the ship Pembrokeshire, who had met with an accident on board on the 23rd inst. whilst working at a winch, whereby the handle of the winch struck him on the left arm, breaking it, also inflicting a wound on the head, fracturing the skull. He was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE SECRETARIAT.—A "Secretariat-walla" writes to assure the "Tatler" that there is a direction-board in the new Secretariat. At the main entrance of the New Secretariat building, it seems, there is a large, neatly carved and well-polished board with the names of the several offices and departments located in that magnificent edifice, neatly inscribed on it, and still more, a beautifully carved table below it, on which is placed a portfolio, with pen, ink, and paper for the use of those visitors who may wish to send up their names by the peon, who is specially located at the entrance to direct such visitors who may wish to see the heads of departments and other minor officials in the building.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Ramjee Bickajee was charged, at the instance of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with refusing to pay the market peons' wages, Rs. 11, for the month of April last, under section 5 of bye-laws for the inspection and management of markets in the town and island of Bombay. The man objected to pay the amount because the market was not a public market, and that he had not been granted a license, although he has forwarded a petition to the Municipal Commissioner. The magistrate according to the bye-laws ordered the man to pay the amount of wages due to the peons for the last month, and five rupees for the offence. The magistrate warned him that if he failed to pay the wages, he would inflict on him a penalty of Rs. 20 per day. The amount was paid forthwith.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—Michael Ahearn, a seaman of the British ship Ashgrove, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting Mr. Alexander Burnes, chief officer of the ship. The complainant said—I am chief officer of the ship Ashgrove. The defendant is a boatswain on board. On Wednesday morning he assaulted me when I was on the poop. Hearing loud words in the cabin, I went down, and saw the captain ordering the defendant out of the cabin. He told me to see the defendant out of the cabin. After gaining the top of the steps, the defendant slewed his arms round, and aimed a blow at me saying, "I will lay you out when you go home in the ship." The blow given by defendant marked my lip. I only saved the weight of the blow by catching his arms. In trying to get him off the poop his shirt was torn because of his struggling with me. After I let him go he made a second attempt with his hands to strike me and also the captain. This took place on the forepart of the poop. The captain and stevedore were present. William Tedford, the stevedore of the ship, corroborated in material points the testimony of the chief officer. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DURBAR IN HONOR OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan has issued invitations for a durbar to be held at the Council Hall at Poona on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 5 P.M., in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—*Poona Observer.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Juggunnath Dattoojee, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.

Ramjee Bappoo, a painter.

Jewraz Dowjee, unemployed

Morota Soondurjee, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Prescot and Winter, Solicitors.

Crustnarow Wassoodewjee, a broker.

Manockjee Eduljee, lately a contractor.

Paskoo Lokdia, Gowria Paskoo, and Powshia Paskoo, fishermen.

Abdool Succoor Peer Mahomed, a baker.

Eli Edward Maidment, a clerk in the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.

Khimjee Ramjee, a general merchant.

Boodajee Bali Patell, a dealer in chunam.

Ameen Ruttonjee, a dealer in goats.

Memon Ebram Ahmed and Khatizabaee, widow of the late Ahmed, the first named insolvent is a hawker in old piece-goods, and the second unemployed.

Sittaram Sewchurrand, a labourer.

Pallonjee Nowrojee, a carpenter.

Khoja Lalljee Dewraz, a servant in the service of Ruttonsey Dewraz.

Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba, who lately carried on business, in partnership with Abdoola Nathoo, under the name and style of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba, as a dealer in goats and sheep.

Sorabjee Ruttonjee, a contractor.

Ramjee Gunneshjee, a copper-smith.

THE COLABA COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co., secretaries and treasurers, to confirm certain resolutions passed at the meeting of the 13th inst. Mr. E. M. Fogo was in the chair. The chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, the following resolutions were confirmed unanimously:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw,—That the Colaba Company (Limited) be wound-up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

Proposed by Mr. Ardasir B. Kapadia, and seconded by Mr. Burjorjee Hormusjee,—That the liquidator or liquidators of the Colaba Company (Limited), when appointed, be authorised to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the company, or out of monies to be raised by such liquidator or liquidators, by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, after consulting shareholders present, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw Khambatta,—That Messrs. E. M. Fogo and Jehangir Gustadjee be appointed liquidators of the company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 500 each.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE THEFT OF MESSRS. GADDUM AND CO.'S COTTON BALES.

IN the month of April 1872 a warrant was issued against one Balla Shaik Hoossein Chogla, tindal of a cargo-boat No. 275, at the instance of Mr. H. A. Higgins, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., on a charge of theft of ten bales of cotton valued at Rs. 1,329-6-0, belonging to the firm. The accused was arrested last week, and was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, with the offence. Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

Morarjee Mooljee said—I am muccadum to Messrs. Gaddum and Co., and was such in April 1872. I live at Musjid Bunder. On the 30th April 1872 I entrusted the prisoner with seventy bales of cotton belonging to Gaddum and Co. The prisoner was then the tindal of a boat, and I gave him the said bales to be conveyed on board the steamer European, which was then in Bombay harbour. The bales were marked with the word "Gaddum" over the apex of the triangle, 159 in the centre of the triangle, letter A at the left of the triangle, and N.D. at the base of the triangle. The cotton was good new Dhollera cotton. The boat was laden at the Victoria Bunder, otherwise called Ritchie's Bunder. About two or three months afterwards I saw ten of the aforesaid bales at the Custom House. There appeared to be an alteration in the original marks on the bales, but from what remained of these marks I was enabled to identify the bales as a part of those which I had entrusted to the prisoner on the 30th April aforesaid.

Bhickia Goolam Hoossein said—About two years ago I was a khalassee on board the boat of which the prisoner was tindal. The number of the boat was 4,437. I recollect the prisoner receiving on board his boat at Ritchie's Bunder seventy bales of cotton from the witness Morarjee. This was about two years ago. I recollect the prisoner coming on board the boat that night about 8 or 9 o'clock, accompanied by other men. The boat was then a short distance off the aforesaid Bunder. Balloo Meeah, one Abdoola Ruzzak, one Ajmoodeen, and two Bhattias accompanied the prisoner. When the prisoner came on board he told me and others of the crew to take the boat alongside another boat belonging to one Shaik Ahmed Gotia. This boat was lying outside the bunder. The prisoner then told us to take ten bales out of the aforesaid seventy bales of cotton out of our boat, and to put them in Shaik Ahmed Gotia's boat, and to take the same number of bales out of Shaik Ahmed Gotia's boat. We obeyed these orders of the prisoner. The two Bhattias cut off the ends of the coverings of the aforesaid ten bales where the marks were, and sewed them on to the ten bales which were taken from Shaik Ahmed Gotia's boat; other ends were then sewed on the ten bales, which had been removed from our boat. The two Bhattias then went into Shaik Ahmed Gotia's boat. The prisoner then told us to take our boat on one side. The two Bhattias also attempted to obliterate the ink marks on the sides of the ten cotton bales taken from our boat by rubbing them with limejuice. I saw the cotton con[illegible] the bales transferred from Shaik Ahmed C[illegible] to our boat; it was cotton of an infe[illegible] next day we took our boat to the [illegible] and discharged the cotton bales on b[illegible]

Three more witnesses were exa[illegible] was then adjourned for further e[illegible] next.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT UPON THE WORKING OF THE VAGRANCY ACT.

THE returns now furnished show the working of the European Vagrancy Act in the Bombay Presidency during the second half year of 1873.

2. From the report submitted by the Governor of the Government Work-house, Bombay, it appears that on the 30th June 1873, the number of vagrants in that institution was 40 or more than double the number at the close of the previous half year. The number of admissions during the six months terminating 31st December 1873, is stated to have been 106, making with the 40 persons in the Work-house at the commencement of the half year a total number of 146. An examination, however, of the nominal list supplied by Captain Walshe shows that the number of separate individuals actually received into or detained in the Work-house during the six months in question was considerably less than 146. 105 persons only were at various times in the Work-house during the half year but the apparent discrepancy between this number and that given by the Government of the Work-house is accounted for by the fact that of these 105 persons many were admitted into the Work-house twice during the six months, and several were sent there three and even four times. Of the vagrants admitted during the half year 47 had never been in the Work-house before, whilst of the remainder many had been detained there on three or four occasions, and for the most part had deserted after spending some time in the Work-house only eventually to be recommitted by a Magistrate. For most of the persons belonging to this latter class it would appear to be hopeless to attempt to procure employment. Their habits and their mode of life have unfitted them for the steady performance of their duties in any sphere of respectable life, and no one will employ or retain in his service men whose sole pleasure in existence would appear to be drink. There are no doubt many respectable persons who through bad health, ill-luck, and misfortunes for which they are not responsible are compelled to seek refuge in the Work-house, and for them ultimately some provision may be made in the form either of employment in this country or of removal at the expense of the State to Europe, but it unfortunately is equally undoubted that a considerable proportion of those admitted into the Work-house are drunken and depraved reprobates in whom no improvement can be expected and for whom little good can be done. And the half yearly reports of the working of the Vagrancy Act show that this latter element in the floating population of the Work-house is steadily increasing. Of the 105 individuals whose names are mentioned in the list appended to Captain Walshe's report 2 had been in the Work-house five times each, 12 had been received four times each, 10 three times each, and 19 twice each. For most of these men it is impossible to obtain occupation but when by chance work is procured they soon lose it through their own misconduct and then resorting to begging in the streets are apprehended by the Police and again forwarded to the Work-house by the Magistrates.

3. 35 vagrants deserted from the Work house during the half year under review. Of them 24 deserted once, 9 deserted twice, and 2 deserted three times. The majority of the deserters did not return, but amongst the men in the Work-house at the end of the half year were six vagrants who had deserted some once, others twice, and one thrice during the six months, but had been re-admitted before the 31st December. 11 men were sent to the Strangers' Home. Of them 8 did not return, 1 was re-committed to the Work-house and then deserted, 1 was sent back to the Work-house and was there at the end of the half year, 1 was re-committed, deserted, was sent back to the Work-house, was then sent to employ, was forwarded for the fourth time to the Work-house and was then apprehended on a charge of criminal misappropriation of property. 5 men were sent to their friends and did not return. Employment was obtained for 20 vagrants, though in some instances they failed to keep the situations procured for them and again found their way back to the Work-house. 13 men were sent to the European General Hospital. 2 of these were subsequently re-admitted into the Work-house and a second time sent to the Hospital, and 5 others were also received back into the Work-house. No vagrants were deported to England during the half year, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in finding steamers whose captains or owners would consent to carrying a party of vagrants. Two men were forwarded to Madras, where they alleged they had relatives and could procure employment. One man, a vagrant forwarded from Allahabad, was sent to the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. One vagrant proved to be a deserter from the Artillery and was handed over to the Police. 5 were punished by the Magistrates. 34 vagrants remained in the Work-house on 31st December 1873.

4. The average length of detention of each vagrant in the Work-house is stated to have been 46·7 days. The shortest period of confinement was 2 days: the greatest number of consecutive days spent in the Work-house by any vagrant whose name is inserted in the list was 279 days. 7 vagrants were in the Work-house for more than 200 consecutive days each: 3 for more than 150 and less than 200 consecutive days each, and 11 for more than 100 and less than 150 consecutive days each. Of the 34 vagrants in the institution at the end of the half year, one had been in the Work-house for 357 days in all at various times, one for 344 days, one for 336 days, one for 284 days, one for 279 days, one for 237 days, one for 234 days, 7 for from 150 to 200 days each, and 7 for from 100 to 150 days each, whilst of the remainder the majority had been from two to three months each in confinement. Amongst the men who had altogether been in the Work-house for periods varying from 5 to 9 months, were 5 Eurasians born and bred in India, having no relatives in England and no friends apparently in this country, who either are unable to obtain employment or cannot retain it when obtained, who cannot be deported and whom it is almost useless to discharge, as when released they can procure no occupation and are speedily either sent to jail for being drunk and disorderly, or remanded back to the Work-house by the Magistrates. The sole advantage to be derived from detaining them in the Work-house is that whilst there they cannot prove a source of trouble and annoyance to the public. In the case of some of the other vagrants who have been for many months in the Work-house and for whom it is impossible to procure occupation here, deportation would seem a desirable measure, but to such a course there are in some instances insuperable impediments. A vagrant cannot be deported without his own consent: the provisions of Act No. IX. of 1874 are in this respect indentical with those of Act No. XXI. of 1869: and many men even after they have been confined for long periods in the Work-house, refuse to be sent to England at the expense of Government, preferring to remain in India. Again under the orders of the Government of India, vagrants if deported must be sent to their native country, and facilities rarely offer for sending vagrants direct from Bombay to America, Germany, Sweden, Russia, or France. The present report shows that at the close of the year there were in the Work-house a German vagrant who had been there for 336 days, a Swede who had been detained there for 174 days, and three Americans, two of whom had been in confinement for two months each. For the German and the Swede it has been found impossible to find either work outside the Work-house or means of deportation, and their stay in the Work-house may be prolonged for an indefinite period. Considerable difficulty will also probably be experienced in disposing of the American vagrants.

5. Of the 105 vagrants in the Work-house during the half year, 48 were English, 18 Eurasians, 17 Irish, 4 Scotch, 4 Americans, 3 French, 3 Germans, 2 Russians, 2 Swedes, 1 Italian, 1 Portuguese, 1 Belgian, and 1 Australian, 28 had come out to India as sailors or otherwise employed on board ships, and 36 had served as drivers, firemen, guards, &c., on Indian Railways. 12 had been according to their own accounts clerks or writers and the remainder had followed various other occupations, all with equal ill success. One man had been in the Indian Navy and then in the Bombay Pilot service and afterwards in command of a steam tug, another had been a missionary, and a third a schoolmaster. Several had been jockeys and grooms, and one vagrant had been in succession a circus-rider, an engine-driver, a refreshment-room-keeper, a fireman and a tramp.

6. The daily average number of vagrants in the Work-house is reported by Captain Walshe to have been 32·5 or 5·5 more than in the preceding half year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,051-11-11, of which Rs. 1,200 was on account of Establishment. Excluding this latter charge, the cost per head of average strength was Rs. 55-13-2 for the half year, being Rs. 8-12-9 in excess of the charge per head for the first six months of 1873. The increased expenditure is stated to have been caused by the necessity for the purchase of clothing for the vagrants.

7. In the Sholapore, Canara, Tanna, Poona, Nassick, Khandeish, Ahmedabad, [illegible]harwar, Rutnagherry, and Kurrachee [illegible]ts were dealt with during the ha[illegible] under the provisions of Act [illegible]ts from the other districts of [illegible]t no vagrants were arrested in [illegible]s or the Police during the half [illegible]ere arrested in the Sholapore [illegible]t direct to the Work-house: the [illegible]sent only as far as Poona and then [illegible]ently he was arrested in the Tanna [illegible]ded to the Work-house. Another vagrant was apprehended in the Tanna District and brought before the First Class Magistrate, by whom he was sent on to Khundwa, as he had hopes of obtaining work on the Indore State Railway. One Vagrant was arrested at Rutnagherry and sent to the Work-house. He was thence sent for treatment to the European General Hospital and on being discharged left Bombay and was apprehended again at Nassick and forwarded to the Work-house. One vagrant was apprehended at Carwar and sent to Dharwar, where he was given Rs. 5 by the District Magistrate and discharged. His name does not appear in any other list. In the Poona District two vagrants were arrested and sent to the Work-house. From Ahmedabad one vagrant was despatched to the Workhouse. In the Khandeish District 6 vagrants were apprehended and are stated to have been sent in custody to the Police Magistrate, Bombay. The names of three only, however, of these men appear in the Work-house list. In addition to these 6 persons 4 destitute Europeans came before a Magistrate in Khandeish and were given pecuniary assistance to enable them to reach Bombay. 4 vagrants are reported to have been sent from Kurrachee to the Work-house in Bombay, but the names of three only of these men are to be found in Captain Walshe's list. The Commissioner in Sind should be asked to report how the vagrant Morton was disposed of on his arrival in Bombay.

8. From the statement furnished by the Accountant General it would appear that the expenditure exclusive of that connected with the Work-house incurred on account of European vagrants under the Act in the second half year of 1873 was Rs. 908-14-2, but it is clear that several items, and notably a heavy charge for clothes for the vagrants in the Work-house, entered in his statement are also included in the account of expenditure supplied by the Governor of the Work-house. A copy therefore of the Accountant-General's statement should be sent to the Captain Walshe, with a request that he will report what charges entered in it are also included in his form No. IV. It will then be possible to ascertain the exact expenditure on European vagrants for the half year under review. It would seem to have been approximately about Rs. 4,150, or some Rs. 450 less than in the previous half year. The comparative smallness of the amount is due to the fact that no vagrants were deported to England during the past half year.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Goverment.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1874.

THE Committee of the Poona Boat Club have much pleasure in announcing that the Hon. Sir A D. Sassoon has again offered to throw open his grounds at "Garden Reach" for the use of Visitors to the Regatta, which will be held on September 2nd, 4th, and 7th. Subject to any alterations hereafter to be notified, if necessary, the following Races will be included in the—

PROGRAMME.

I

FOUR-OARED RACES.

I.—CHALLENGE FOURS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. For Silver Cups and the Challenge Medals. Distance 1 mile.

II.—CIVILIAN CHALLENGE CUP.—Open to Members of the Poona Boat Club only. Each Crew to come under one of the following denominations:—

1.—British Military.
2.—Indian Military.
3.—Civil Services.
4.—"Independents" or Members not belonging to any of the above classes.

For the Silver Challenge Cup, to be held by the winners presented by the winners of the Sassoon Cup, 1871. Silver Cups will also be given to the Winning Crew from the fund. Entrance Rupees Fifty per boat. Distance 1 mile.

Present holders. The British Military Crew, winners of Civilian Challenge Cup, 1873.

III.—LADIES' FOURS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. The Crews to be selected by the Committee after the first day's Races. Entrance Rupees Twenty-five per boat. Distance ¾ mile, for Tankards.

IV.—SCRATCH FOURS.—Usual condition as in former P. B. C. Regattas. Entrance Rupees Twenty-five per boat. Distance ¾ mile, for Tankards.

PAIR-OARED RACES.

I.—SENIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. Entrance Rupees Twenty per boat. For Silver Cups. Distance ¾ mile.

II.—JUNIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of the Poona and Kirkee Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Senior Pairs, Senior Sculls, or the Challenge Fours, for Tankards. Entrance Fifteen Rupees per boat. Distance ½ mile.

SCULLING RACES.

I.—SENIOR SCULLS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. For a piece of plate. Entrance Rupees Ten. Distance 1 mile.

II.—JUNIOR SCULLS.—Open to Members of the Poona and Kirkee Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Senior Pairs, Senior Sculls, or the Challenge Fours. Entrance Rupees 10. Distance ½ mile. For tankards.

PONTOON RACES, &c.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

R. B. JOYNER, Hon. Secretary,
Poona Boat Club.

INDIAN NEWS.

ONE OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP BENGAL.—It will be recollected that we, some time ago, stated that six of the crew belonging to the ship Bengal, that was wrecked near Coconada, had been inmates of the Government workhouse. One of these men, shortly after the crew reached Coconada, was found dead under somewhat suspicious circumstances. His name was Hastings, and one Thorton, who had been Hastings' companion, was suspected of having been the cause of his death, and was arrested and taken before a magistrate. There was no evidence, however, to make out any case against him, and he was consequently discharged.—*Madras Times.*

THE MYSORE MILITARY FORCE consists of six regiments of cavalry, numbering 47 commissioned officers, and 2,048 non-commissioned officers and men, and four regiments of infantry, or "bar," numbering 2,566 men, including 87 commissioned officers and 147 camp officers. The cavalry distinguished itself greatly at the late Camp of Exercise. By dint of perseverance and soldier-like example, Major Stewart has gradually transformed the Sillidars from a disorganized rabble into a very tolerably efficient body of irregular horse. He has many difficulties to contend against, and of these the principal arises from the isolation of the men at out-posts, which renders it difficult to drill them in large bodies.—*Madras Mail.*

THE BIRTHDAY REVIEW.—The usual review of the troops in garrison in honor of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday came off on Monday morning, but it was not attended with the usual *eclat*. The absence of their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief contributed in no small way to render the proceedings less interesting than hitherto, and, added to this, owing to there having been no official announcement as to when the parade was to take place, there was a very small attendance, indeed, of the public present to witness the military exhibition. By six o'clock, His Excellency the Governor's body-guard, H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers, and the three regiments of native infantry stationed in Madras, the 13th, the 17th and the 37th, had come on the ground and were arranged in a line. Brigadier General Shakespear, the officer commanding the centre district, arrived shortly afterwards, and was received with the usual compliments. He rode down the line, after which the troops fired a *feu de joie*, which was accompanied by a salute of twenty-one guns from the battery in the fort. Three cheers were given for Her Majesty, and the marching past then took place.—*Madras Times.*

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST, DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—At the Town Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. T. G. Clarke, an inmate of the Government workhouse named John Herbert Lucas, was charged by one August Ebberenau, with criminal breach of trust by dishonestly converting to his own use a silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 35, entrusted to him by the prosecutor on the 23rd instant. The facts of the case were that the prosecutor entrusted the prisoner with the above property for the purpose of selling the same, and bringing the proceeds to him. The prisoner left the home, and after disposing of the watch did not again return, whereupon the prosecutor laid the above charge before the Governor. The same prisoner was also charged by one Thomas Chambers, also an inmate of the workhouse, with theft of a hair-brush, which the said Chambers had on Saturday morning left in his box. Mr. Litchfield, the Governor of the home, further charged the same prisoner with leaving the workhouse without permission. His Worship found the prisoner guilty of each charge, and sentenced him for all offences to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Madras Mail.*

THE MYSORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT for 1872-3, written by Mr. Wellesley and admirably summarised by Colonel Meade, will make its appearance at an early date, and will be found of exceptional interest, inasmuch as it contains the matured views of the Chief Commissioner regarding the future of the province, which is certainly one of the most interesting in India. Colonel Meade bears high testimony to the general efficiency of the large native staff employed in the Commission, though he does not disguise his preference for natives of good and aristocratic families to merely clever men of the lower castes. The Colonel believes, and rightly we think, that a native ruler looks for prestige as well as intellectual ability among his employers, and as the ostensible end of our rule in Mysore is that the province may be handed over to His Highness the Maharaja in perfect order, it is desirable, of course, that we should ensure that the officers in whom the subordinate administration is vested, shall be men of integrity and ability as well as of good social position. The system of appointing attaches to the Commission seems to have answered fairly well. One of the first selected was the great grandson of Purnaiya, the celebrated Dewan of Mysore, in Hyder and Tippoo's time. Another of the attachés is a relative of Sir Madava Row.—*Madras Mail.*

SERVANT v. MASTER.—On Tuesday before His Honour Mr. Dunganada Shastry, Second Judge, Small Cause Court, a native horse-keeper named Iyencooty sued his late master, Mr. J. H. DeSalis, the Agent of P. & O. S. N. Co., for the recovery of five rupees, being one month's wages alleged to be due from defendant. Mr. DeSalis, through Mr. Morgan, pleaded not indebted. The plaintiff stated that on the 26th ultimo, his master's butler gave him three pice for firewood with which to boil gram. The quantity purchased was insufficient for the purpose. Plaintiff therefore complained, but the defendant's gardener told him he must manage with the wood. Some words passed between the men, and plaintiff then went to his mistress, and asked for more money for firewood, which was refused him, and he was told to leave defendant's service. On applying for his wages, his mistress desired him to come on the usual pay-day, and on his doing so Mrs. DeSalis offered him four rupees, which he declined to accept, demanding his full wages. Mrs. DeSalis replied that she withheld the balance, because he had injured one of the defendant's horses. Mrs. DeSalis, on being affirmed stated, that plaintiff had frequently been drunk while in defendant's service, and the day he was dismissed, had grossly insulted her in Tamil and Hindustani. Mrs. DeSalis's ayah deposed to the same facts. On these grounds defendant had refused to pay plaintiff's wages. Plaintiff denied having ever been drunk, but admitted that he was in the habit of indulging in a "drop" after his day's work was over. His Honour, in delivering judgment, remarked, that it would appear plaintiff was in the habit of "putting a devil into his mouth," from whence he frequently made his escape in the shape of foul abuse. His Honour was of opinion that defendant had acted very leniently with the plaintiff, who should consider himself fortunate in having escaped from defendant's service without a good hiding in return for the abusive language he had used to defendant's wife. Defendant had no doubt been put to some annoyance in defending the case, as he not only appeared himself in person, but had brought Mrs. De Salis with him to testify to facts. It was evident that defendant had gone to all this trouble in order to make an example of plaintiff. His Honour held that on the ground alleged by defendant, he was justified in withholding plaintiff's wages. Judgment for defendant.—*Madras Mail.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF BAVACHY COONJEE PUCKY, A WEALTHY MOPLAH MERCHANT OF TELLICHERRY.

GREAT interest is now felt, and anxious enquiries are being instituted all over the country, with reference to this well-known and wealthy Moplah merchant of Tellicherry,—or we should rather say of the West Coast of India—for his enormous trading operations extend from Bombay to Cochin. Mr. Bavachy Coonjee Pucky left Tellicherry about a month ago, telling his numerous friends and constituents that he was going to South Malabar, and would return in three or four days. From that day to this nothing has been heard of him beyond that he was last seen at Beypore, accompanied by an Arab, and it was supposed in Calicut that he was going to take train to Madras. Others again assert that he was going to Puttamby, and conjecture therefrom that he has been murdered by some of the fanatics there out of revenge for revealing certain information to the Government which led to the arrest and deportation of a Moplah priest at Cannanore a few months ago. This supposition is rendered probable by the fact that the authorities did undoubtedly compel him to give them certain information he was in possession of. On the other hand many assert that he is keeping out of the way to avoid meeting several heavy business engagements, and there is no doubt that he is at present largely indebted to local merchants and others, here and elsewhere, to a large amount. The following particulars regarding the missing man are from our Calicut correspondent:—

"Considerable excitement is being caused here by the sudden disappearance of a rich Tellicherry Moplah named Coonjee Pucky. He had extensive dealings on this coast and used to go in for contracts for coffee very heavily and receive large advances on account of same, his standing and respectability being such that European firms did not hesitate giving him enormous sums in anticipation of the supply of coffee. Various rumours are afloat as to the cause of his disappearance, but the one generally credited, and which has a semblance of truth about it, is, that he was "*wanted*" by the "*Sircar.*" It appears he had all along been suspected of carrying on a secret correspondence with a thungul or priest who for some political offence was deported from this coast some years back. He had also been suspected of supplying funds to the above thungul. It appears he had been once warned, but no notice was taken of the warning and matters came to a culminating point lately when a letter arrived by a return pilgrim from Jedda to the address of Coonjee Pucky from the deported thungul. Somehow the matter got wind, the messenger of the letter was arrested and put in jail and Coonjee Pucky, seeing that matters were coming to a crisis, took to himself wings and fled. It is supposed by some that he has taken refuge in France (he being intimately connected with a French firm on the coast giving colour to this supposition), others that he has betaken himself to Arabia, but, of course, all is surmise. The only thing certain being that the man has disappeared and that he *is* implicated in some suspicious intrigue. He was last seen in Beypore and the Deputy Collector was there the other day instituting enquiries. Meantime speculation is rife as to how his affairs are to be conducted. His dealings, as I have said, were considerable and there must be large amounts both due and outstanding, besides landed property—produce in store, jewels &c. The Government will probably appoint a receiver to take charge of these. If the man has gone for good, it is not unlikely that the may have carried away a large sum with him.—*Cochin Argus.*

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL CUSTOMS.

THOUGH, perhaps, the native tribes of Lake Hope, in the north of South Australia, and the surrounding districts, are as wild, savage, and barbarous as any in the world, yet are they not altogether unmindful of luxuries, one, especially, which borders very clearly upon a habit of their white brethren. The use of opidam (native tobacco) has apparently been known to them for a very lengthy period, and their manner of obtaining it is as follows:—The pittcherrie party, as it is termed, have to travel a long way to reach the desired tree, which grows in large swamps, about 400 or 500 miles from Lake Hope, far in the interior of the colony. When a party is made up for a trip, notice is given to the different camps, and a number of able-bodied men meet at a place appointed the day before starting, when a grand corrobboree is held. They pull out or burn off all the hair from their faces, heads, and bodies, to distinguish themselves from those which remain behind; then paint themselves with red ochre, and being fully supplied with weapons, *i e* boomerangs, spears, and waddies, they start on their long journey. Having to pass through many hostile tribes, a watch is kept during the whole time, while camping out at night. They occasionally get attacked on their travels, but seldom sustain much loss, as the number of their party is so strong. During the daytime they spread about all over the plains hunting up game, &c., keeping the while the right line of march. It is a good country for "tucker" through which they pass, consequently they have not to suffer for want of food as on some of their other expeditions. They do not molest the tribes through which they pass unless dropping upon a mob, when they go in search of their female, though they do not make prisoners of them, but after a while let them go, except they offer them resistance, when they are brutally waddied. None of the pittcherrie party ever take any of their own women with them on the journey.

As soon as they reach "Pittcherrie Land," they set to work and gather the coveted weed in small bundles (stems and leaves), dry them, and afterwards bake them in warm ashes. The pittcherrie tree grows about six feet high, and has a large number of branches. Its properties much resemble tobacco, and produce sleepiness, lassitude, and giddiness, if used too liberally. The natives only use it for chewing—a quid of about an inch long suffices six or eight niggers, each having a minute or two's chew at it—as it is pretty strong.

The women are generally fond of it, and most of them carry a chew behind the ear; children are not indulged in the luxury. (All natives which I have seen prefer the white man's tobacco, and that is about the first thing they ask him for when meeting. They are great believers in a comfortable pipe). After having made a sufficient collection of pittcherrie, each black loads himself with about thirty or forty pounds weight of it, and losing no time start on their homeward journey at once, generally arriving there about thirteen or fourteen weeks after the time of their starting.

And then the grand corrobboree rings,
Each native lord his valor sings
Arround the faggots as they burn,
Triumphant in his safe return.
Their friends all join the Jovial song,
And dance in a fantastic throng,
While lubras cheer, and light the view,
With flaming brands of vidid hue,
Then as the God of Day appears,
They cease their long repeated cheers,
Hie to their camps, their wives or friends,
And so the pittcherrie party ends!

Large quantities of this native tobacco are exchanged by the aboriginals lower down the country for old clothes etc., though not so much as formerly, for most of the civilised ones obtained the genuine article from the whites. In former times this pittcherrie used to find its way from tribe to tribe pretty nearly all over the colony.

Another very essential commodity appertaining to the habits of these bronze browed northerners for which they have to leave their own district in order to obtain, is red ochre (*Wiri moco*), which abounds in the ranges only, in places distant south from these and neighbouring tribes some 200, 300, to 400 miles. Every winter a party is made up to travel to one or other of these spots; many of the tribes prefer the furthest off unless the season is very dry, as it reflects greater honour to them on their return. When making up the party, the women are not informed of their intention till the morning before starting, when a considerable amount of yelling and wailing takes place; whether this proceeds from grief at the prospect of a temporary bereavement from their spouses, or fear of personal safety during their absence, I am not aware, but they certainly evince, hypocritically or sincerely, a most profound sorrow when the information of the start is afforded them. Old men are left behind with them, and they make the wurleys, and otherwise prepare for the reception of the ochre men (bookatoo party) on their return. These, like the pittcherrie party, divest themselves of all hirsute appendages either before starting or while on the road, so as to appear different from the others who stay at home. These journeys are often very arduous tasks, the country through which they have to pass not being very productive of food for them, a great deal of it being occupied by sheep, and they often have to go for days with but very little to support them. As the weight of the ochre they carry back is somewhat considerable, they take with them as few weapons as possible—their party is always strong, and the strange tribes they pass through never interfere with them. Some of these come from the lakes about Cooper's Creek, which districts contain by far the greatest number of natives of any portion of South Australia. Their number has been computed at over 3000. Mobs of 800 to 900 have been seen together in that part.

When the bookatoo party arrive at the red-ochre mine a corrobboree is held. The day following is employed by some in collecting wood for baking the ochre, and by others in digging it out. After a sufficient quantity is collected they mix it up with water, and having made a hole in the ground and placed red-hot coals of wood therein, fill up with the prepared ochre, and then make a large fire on the top. They then leave it for two or three hours, and when taken out it is a hard cake. When sufficient has been thus prepared, another corrobboree is held, and the following day they start back for their country, each native carrying his share of the load, amounting from sixty to eighty pounds weight of the caked ochre on his head—not a mean weight to bear 200 or 300 miles. They fit it on their hard "cocoanuts" like an inverted bowl. Before starting they all paint themselves with the red ochre, and that, with the addition in some of a twisted hair-girdle round their waists, comprises their attire. This is the time when they are sometimes troublesome to the white inhabitants, as, being often hard-up for food, they spread about over the runs and cadge what they can, not unfrequently, if chance permits, robbing the shepherds' huts of blankets, rations, &c. At times they have been very bold, but latterly not so bad. They occasionally also steal the clothes of the civilised blacks about the stations, who are very frightened of them, the females especially. These salt water gentlemen never pratice their little games, except on their return journey, but they are not to be trusted at that time upon the runs which they pass through. Scarcely any of they can talk English, and they are a rough-looking lot. I have been several parties of them at different times, and seldom found but two or three amongst them that either could or would talk "white fellow yabbor." They mostly avoid a white man, and will very rarely approach him if he is armed; but they are very cunning, and will "shake" things behind his back. When in their own territory it would be hazardous for a small party of white men to go amongst them unless very heavily armed, as they are somewhat more plucky than the general run of South Australian aborigines, and would not think much of running a spear through the intruders; and they are better fed, consequently stronger, and have not nearly so much of that emaciated appearance of other tribes—plenty of them fully six feet in height. They obtain fish, ducks, etc., in abundant quantities after the "arriemuthie," or floods in Queensland, which drive the former down before them, and fill up Cooper's Creek, the adjoining lakes, and also Lake Hope, etc. These floods travel upwards of seven hundred miles; thousands of square miles of country have to be filled up, besides the numerous lakes and large swamps. The natives hear of the "arriemuthie" months and months before they see it, as it travels very slowly on account of the extent of country to be filled, and the levelness of the land. From what can be gathered from some of the blacks, the "arriemuthie" comes once in about seven or nine years, which causes the lakes to be dry, or nearly so two or three years between each. It is very rarely that Lake Hope dries, but not many years ago it got so low and salt that the fish all died. No amount of rain about the neighborhood of it has any effect towards filling it, the country around being all loose sand-hills.

When the bookatoo party arrive home, they do not immediately take their ochre to the camp, but leave it some distance off, and proceed to the camp themselves during the night time, without letting the other blacks have knowledge of their arrival, till they arouse them by rushing round the worley, and making a drumming noise by striking together a couple of pieces of hardened wallaby or euro skins held in either hand. This running round continues for about half an hour or more. The females in the camp rise up during the disturbance, and eagerly look out for a familiar face amongst the dusky serenaders, filling the air with cries and howls either of pleasure or disappointment, as their gaze is productive of. The bookatoo party then draw off to a camp of their own near by, celebrating the remainder of the night by singing at intervals, and as the rising sunbeams gild over the sandy plains, they haste away to join their families and friends. Then at midday they all hold a grand corrobboree, and distribute the red ochre amongst the different tribes. Quantities get bartered away to distant parties; and, from what natives have told me, I infer that some of it even reaches far into Queensland, and perhaps the neighbourhood of the Northern Territory. It appears to be quite a necessity with them, being used freely on all festive occasions, and stripes and patches of it, variegated with black and white, are employed upon other ceremonies and diversions. The mourning habit of the sable brethren is white, a plaster of which, made of a species of pipeclay mixed up with water—is smeared all over their faces and parts of their bodies, a large cake of it covering their heads like a cap. It becomes encrusted on their beards and whiskers, and is, I should imagine, considerably uncomfortable; but they do not appear to regard it so. It makes them look very hideous. They put on a fresh plaster every morning, and continue it about a month after the death of their relative; sometimes a shorter or longer continuance is observed according to circumstances. They appear to feel much for the death of a near relative especially the females, who chant a low

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melancholy wail, at intervals, for months after the decease, more frequently of an evening, or if anything occurs to remind them of their bereavement. They do not at all like to be spoken to about the departed one. They will tell you, "No you yabber along that one, my boy; no me like it." They have also a great affection for their dogs, and one could hardly offend them more than by shooting or otherwise destroying any which belonged to them.

White is also their uniform in war times. Supposing any injury has been received from one of another tribe, a party is made up, and fully weaponed (it may be that they have to travel 100 to 300 miles in order to reach their object); then, with their chief, they start. When a day's stage from camp, they paint themselves all over with the white plaster, making themselves most horrible-looking objects—fully, I should think, calculated to inspire dread in their unhappy victims. This uniform serves to render them conspicuous while fighting. When they reach the desired camp, they surround it just at the dawn of day. This is the favourite time of attack of all Australian natives. They will tell you, "Big one sleep long, piccaninny daylight no hearem black-fellow come up!" The chief, walking up to the man they intend to kill, tells him what they have come for, and their reason; and, at a given signal, a volley of spears are hurled at the victim, who falls dead almost instantaneously. They then smear themselves and their weapons with the fat of the dead man, order the other blacks to bury the body, then ransack about the camp, and often steal one or two of the young women, taking them with them back to their country.

The customs and habits of the Australian natives vary exceedingly in the different parts of the colonies. Their forms of burial, etc., greatly differ, but all seem to observe the same tyranny and brutality towards their females. If any tribe exceed in this matter the others, it is certainly these far northerns. The women at a very early age are made the complete slaves of their savage spouses; getting the lazy brutes their food, making their wurleys, and carrying all their traps on a march, being brutally waddied, and sometimes killed for the merest trifle. They do not appear to have any means of calculating time. None can tell you anything in the shape of a date, or how old they are, and their ideas of counting numbers are very limited indeed. Does it not seem strange that there should exist such innumerable what, I suppose, must be called dialects amongst them? The language of one tribe is totally unintelligible to those of another a hundred or less miles distant from them. What years and years must have rolled over their race without their intermarrying [illegible] would be a hard task, I should imagine, to discover the original tongue, or from whom they were descended—an old, old race bearing not a vestige on its primeval banner of the faintest trace of advancement from the bonds of barbarism; no structure, monument, or mark upon their wide lands to tell of aught but savagedom. Surely there can be no race more barbarous; but though their habits scarcely excel in many points those of the brute beasts, yet were any Darwinian believer to meet one in his native fields, look into his eyes and mark his expression, I think his "progressive creed" would fail him. He would find there reason, however benighted—however long debased from its ancient parentage, or degenerated by the centuries-gathered lethargy of unusual power in a fallen and isolated race—still reason, the great visible separator between the lowest of the human species and the highest instinctive powers of the brute.

I could depict many traits of peculiarity concerning these aborigines, but will reserve them, as I fear I have already trespassed too much upon your valuable space with my idle gossip.—*Town and Country*.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE BEST MEMORIAL FOR LIVINGSTONE.

(*Spectator, April 25.*)

The burial of David Livingstone in Westminster Abbey, the honours paid to his remains by the representative men who followed his coffin, and many even of the somewhat wild eulogies upon his work, seem to us all to have been thoroughly deserved. Few men have striven to do much for mankind from so pure a motive, or have shown so vividly the best, though it is also the most usual, side of the Scottish character. He—bred originally a peasant, and always retaining some of a peasant's inarticulateness—devoted the energies of a life to raise the status of a race which hardly gave him thanks, and in order to do it, beat down that drawback in himself, that intense suspiciousness of injustice from without, which is the habitual weakness of men who have raised themselves. As we read David Livingstone's character, he was a man who longed much for appreciation, who was jealous of his own credit, who felt acutely any evidence of neglect, and who, nevertheless, being clear as to his duty, devoted his life to work in which appreciation, though it ultimately came, was most improbable, in which his credit was at any man's mercy, and in which he must necessarily risk the utter forgetfulness of the world. There is something, to our minds, in that form of self-sacrifice, that utter crushing down of self, specially and beautifully noble,—as noble as the self-devotion of the Captain who, knowing his own inner weakness, tied himself to the mast, fought his ship through to victory, and was found dead from fear. No honour is too great for such a one, when he can be recognised, no national care-taking for those he loved more than sufficient, no memorial, however durable, can suggest exaggerated appreciation. Our single hope is that this Memorial, if one is to be raised, as we trust it will be, should be of a kind in true consonance with the character and the impelling motive of the dead. That Livingstone was at heart a genuine Missionary—that is, that he desired strongly to see Christianity extended through all lands, and was prepared, if opportunity arose freely to expend himself for that end, we do not doubt, while his life and death alike show the depth of his personal piety,—but there was something else in the giant Scotchman tramping on for years through the heart of Africa, now hopeful, now bitter, but always manly and masterful, so masterful that he inspired a reverence among his followers never accorded yet by Africans, and that was the spirit of adventure, the desire to see and to know strange things, the hunger for a life as wild and lonely, as daring and knowledge and restless curiosity could make it. People will accuse us of irreverence in making the comparison, but the nearest character to Livingstone's has alway seemed to us to be Fenimore Cooper's hero throughout his Indian novels, the only productions of his over-fertile pen which will live at all. Natty Bumpo, the scout and hunter, with a grand object, would have been David Livingstone, as he appears in all his books, and in the impression he made upon all men.

It is strange that in England, which has produced so many wanderers, the character of Wanderer should have become so depreciated that Livingstone's friends will repudiate it with indignation, but it is not inexplicable. The character, in itself one of the finest in the world, demanding more courage, more enterprise, more varied capacity, more, in fact, of the elements which make up a true hero than almost any other, has for its base a quality which in itself may be either evil or good, viz., lawlessness, a dislike of ordinary restraints, a desire to discard fetters, a passion for breaking through obstacles by sheer individuality and will, which more than any other emotions are discernible among the Conquistadores of Spain, the discoveries of our own country, and the conquerors of all nations and times. This lawlessness, with all its accompanying virtues, is very nearly allied to unscrupulousness, and the majority of adventurers, have therefore been, as a rule if not bad men, at least unscrupulous ones. Almost the only great exception to that rule is the history of Arctic exploration. Whether it has arisen from the absence of temptation, from the long-continued self-denial involved in Arctic expeditions, from the spiritual impression which the semi-ghastly, semi-glorious scenes of the extreme North have forced upon the voyagers, it is a fact that we can recall no Arctic voyager upon whose character rests a stain, very few in whom the public have not recognised some special, we had almost written spiritual, felicity of character. Travellers in the South Seas, in the Australian interior, and in Africa have often been of another and worse though thoroughly useful type; while the earlier explorers of America, Spanish and English have, with some exceptions, been distinguishable from buccaneers mainly by the grandeur of their aims, and a certain mental elevation discernible among the rudest and the worst, and traceable, as we imagine, to the effect of the heat of imagination caused by the sudden disappearance of the old landmarks of thought. As the earth was round and the heavens not solid, what might not the traveller discover or acquire, what even of supernatural reward? You can see something of that elevation even in the only successful Conquistador, the brutal swineherd Pizarro, while it is never absent from the figure of Columbus. Still it is true that so many of the great Adventurers have been bad men, or earthly men or unscrupulous men, that the character of the Order has been discredited till in classing Livingstone among them, half our readers will feel as if we were depreciating his character. We do not depreciate it in the least, as they will see, when we say we believe the best memorial to his memory would be neither church, nor statue, nor institution, but the multiplication of the men to whom he belonged, the higher type of those explorers and adventurers, and it may be even conquerors, among whom Columbus ranks first, Raleigh—if we accept Canon Kingsley's estimate of his character—second, and probably Rajah Brooke the third. Such men, of course, are not to be manufactured, but they are to be helped, and a Livingstone Fund upon which they could rely would be the most appropriate and most permanent memorial, both of the man and of his work. A few hundred pounds devoted to a particular enterprise would often encourage men of the highest character to enterprises from which they now turn hopelessly, to sink into the ordinary, and to them, very dreary, grooves of regular life. At present it is almost impossible to obtain funds for any enterprise of the kind; the rich do not take to such undertakings with sufficient purpose, though one of the most successful of Arctic explorers travels at his own expense, and the Societies govern, or to be more strictly just, are compelled by economical considerations to govern over-much. Of course every now and then a candidate will present himself unfitted for his task, which is exploration from lofty or from philosophic motive, rather than from the mere love of adventure; but if such a Fund could assist one good man out of three, its creation and its purpose would have been amply justified. There is no reason [illegible] the object of the Fund should be limited to Africa, tho[illegible] Dr. Livingstone spent his life there, and any limitation is always at the crucial moment found to be inconvenient, but still, if such a limitation were found necessary, there would be no objection to it. There is ample work to be done in Africa, even when we have settled the curious problem of the ultimate sources of the Nile. The first object is not merely to discover facts, which, valuable or trifling in themselves, man ought to know about the planet he inhabits, but to foster the spirit of adventure now so lacking amoung young men, and to turn the impatience of civilisation felt so constantly and expressed into some, beneficial channel. The Universities maintain plenty of Travelling Scholarships; suppose the nation maintains some Scholarships of Exploration, and names them after one of the bravest, highest, and most successful explorers who ever lived.

THE FIGHTING ROUND BILBAO.

(FROM THE TIMES' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SOPUERTA, April 30.

Since writing my letter of yesterday—which I had great difficulty in sending, owing to the uncertainties of communication with Santander—I have witnessed to-day the commencement of the attack on the heights of Galdames, the result of which, it is probable, will decide this campaign. It seems that Serrano has given up the idea of bursting through the Carlist lines at Somorrostro, and has denuded himself of troops in order to support Marshal Concha, who, up to the present, has certainly showed consummate generalship. The road from Otanes to the heights of Manequas, which separate the low country about Castro from the Valley of Sopuerta, is steep in the extreme, the mountains, although magnificently wooded with very tall trees which from a height look like dense brushwood, rising almost precipitously to sharp points, some bleak and bare, others crowned with luxuriant vegetation. Fortunately, this ridge is composed of a chain of mountains, winding in and out, some of the links [illegible] each other at the bases, forming picturesque ravines, and enclosing valleys which I have never seen surpassed for beauty. The road winds in and out along the sides, and, consequently, some parts of it enfilade and completely dominate miles of good road beneath. It was on these parts that the Carlists, under Don Castor Andéchaga and Navarrete, had posted themselves last Tuesday, digging intrenchments along the edge of the road, which, besides being well hidden from sight by the tops of the parapets not being raised above the level of the ground, had the advantage of being also concealed by the numerous trees which line the road, from between which the men could aim coolly and leisurely. Concha saw at once that it was impossible to advance along such a road, and devoted himself to the assault of the heights on either side which command the road. The work was gallantly done, and it was here that the brave Don Castor, the hero of many guerrilla skirmishes during the last Civil War, fell while rallying his men. The whole ground from Otanes to the tops of these mountains showed to-day signs of the severe fighting. Dead and dying mules and horses along the sides of the road, Civil Guards hastily digging graves for friend and foe, who now lay side by side, huge carts full of ammunition, overturned and smashed to pieces, balancing on an outshoot of a rock half-way down a precipice, broken bridges and felled trees, with the branches strewed so as to impede the march of troops, were the sights which added an interest to the charming scene around. Once the heights were taken, the road inland leading to Sopuerta became untenable, and the Carlists lost no time in retreating to Galdames, where, it appears, they had trenches all ready to receive them. Had Concha been able to stop the sun's course for a couple of hours longer, he might have captured or destroyed all this Carlist force; but it was partly his own fault that darkness interfered with his operations. He began late, when he could have begun much earlier.

To-day Serrano's extreme right, with a few field-pieces, which fired but very seldom, placed itself in position facing Galdames, and Concha's men, who had so gallantly taken those heights, advanced as far as the river below the Galdames mines railway. An advance was once made towards the Carlist trenches, but it was soon desisted from, as the positions were literally impregnable to such a force attacking in front. The cannonading, therefore, was continued at intervals, the musketry fire also being rather slack. It was evident the Government troops were waiting for something, and towards evening I saw what it was. About two miles away on the right, close to an unused but good cart road leading from Sopuerta to Galdames, is a building which I heard some officers call "the Hermitage," and which, although it may have been of a more secular character, we will designate by that name for the want of the proper one. This Hermitage was in a wood, and through the wood was passing an apparently interminable column of troops. It was evident that with this force Concha intended turning the Carlist position, seeing which the Carlists, with the exception of a few men who remained to keep the trenches, defiled up the mountain and posted themselves in a commanding situation, but under cover, to watch Concha's movements and repair to the threatened spot when the attack had developed itself. Night now began to settle down, and, with the exception of an occasional boom, nothing disturbed the silence. The attack will be re-commenced to-morrow, and if the Carlists lose the heights, Concha will be within sight of Bilbao and three miles from Barracaldo, to which position he will be able to march without opposition, as it will lie at his feet. From here he will also be in a position to harass Elio's retreat, and, if rapid enough in his movements, to place himself in such an advantageous position that the Carlists may feel obliged to abandon the formidable bridge of Luchana, which cost Espartero so much trouble in the last Civil War. I am afraid to venture on predictions at present, but it seems to me, from my knowledge of the country, that if the Galdames heights are taken to-day, Elio's retreat from Somorrostro will have to be precipitate if he wishes to avoid capture or total destruction. The posititiou to be taken, however, is of great strength, and the intrenchments run up from the foot to the top of the mountain. This, however, is no very great advantage to the Carlists if Concha succeeds in reaching the summit, for, although he will be separated from the enemy by a line of trenches, he will be in a positon to descend on the Nervion. Ybarra's factory, where all the mortar shells which are fired at Bilbao are manufactured, is situated at Barracaldo, and would also come under Concha's fire.

The Government has not lost any one of note, and the late victorious advance has raised very considerably the spirit of the troops. At Somorrostro things continue as usual. San Pedro de Abanto is in ruins, and the ruins are being cleared away by the shells, which are scattering them in all directions. A few walls still remain, but they must also be tottering by this time. There has been no attack her, and from Serrano's head-quarters to Sopuerta I have myself seen the road well lined with troops. I cannot speak with any degree of certainty as to the state of affairs beyond Sopuerta, but I have no doubt that all the road, even as far as Valmaseda, is in the hands of the Government. To-morrow is the day when it is said Concha promised to be in Bilbao, and as yet he has not kept his word; but he may yet be in time to relieve Bilbao, and if he does, this the country will forget the boast in its gratitude. I have been told that Bilbao has signalled to the effect that, if not relieved by the 5th, she will surrender on that day.

THE ENTRY INTO BILBAO.

(FROM ANOTHER SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

(BY DIRECT SPANISH CABLE.)

BILBAO, Tuesday.

Marshal Concha has redeemed his pledge to relieve Bilbao on the anniversary of the Dos de Mayo, the great National Festival of Spain. He has made his triumphal entry, Marshal Serrano having chivalrously waived his claim to enter first.

The entry of the troops was a very fine spectacle. The inhabitants turned out in their best attire to give an enthusiastic welcome to their deliverers. Cannon fired salutes, the church bells rang, and flags of all hues and the National colours were conspicuous; the balconies were draped with hangings of rich cloth or lace, even the poorer people contriving some ornament to do honour to the joyful occasion. Marshal Concha and the Mayor and Ayuntamiento took up a position in front of the theatre to watch the troops march past through the principal streets, which they did amid loud *vivas* and raising of hats on all sides, the ladies who thronged the balconies waving handkerchiefs and throwing flowers and garlands to the victors. From some balconies cigarettes and cigars were thrown to the men.

The troops marched past in good style, very grimy and travel stained, but looking in capital condition, considering what forced marching and hard fighting on scanty rations they have had during the last few days. The *Carabineros* and Civil Guards both very fine troops, who have done admirable service in the campaign, received specially enthusiastic applause. The soldiers responded to cries of "*Viva Concha!*" with "*Viva Bilbao!*" Very few cries of a political character were heard. At night there were illuminations, with singing, dancing, and cheering in the public places, which till a late hour were filled with joyous crowds. Many of the inhabitants have pale, famine-stricken looks, but the majority have suffered less than might have been expected, although their privations have been very severe. A room was shown to me in which many persons were huddled together, among them a woman in childbed. I have heard of another family which for seven weeks lived in a cellar, sleeping in their clothes. Many have naturally suffered from want of light and air; food also was scarce and bad, and for the last five days there was no bread, and garbanzos and maize cakes were used as substitutes. Cats and rats are said to have been eaten commonly. Horseflesh was 4s. a pound, veal 8s., one egg 1s, a cabbage 3s. There was little wine, and that of bad quality. The inhabitants deserve the highest credit for their resolute endurance. They declare they were prepared to hold out another month. Few lives have been lost; I am told less than 30. Great precaution was taken, doors and windows being fortified with sandbags and planks, and watchmen placed in towers to observe the besieging batteries and blow horns warning people to retire within doors whenever a gun was fired. The destruction of property, however, is terrible: scarcely one house has escaped, the interior of many being demolished. One received 42 shells, another 25. Scarcely a whole pane of glass is to be seen anywhere. The Carlists bombarded 39 days and threw 6,000 shells of old-fashioned spherical pattern. In addition to the destruction inside the town, numerous houses were set on fire this morning by a portion of the Bilbao Volunteers, who were angry with the inhabitants for sympathizing with the Carlists. To-night, the country round Bilbao is lit up, and many farmhouses are still in flames. Three bridges in Bilbao have also been destroyed by floods. The river is now clear, and the first steamer that has come since the siege began arrived this afternoon, and was loudly cheered by a large crowd. The Carlists continued the bombarding till 10 last night, possibly to cover their retreat. They left behind three spiked guns. Their precipitate retreat is said to be owing to four battalions refusing to fight. Nearly all the English and other foreigners left Bilbao on the 20th of April. They were escorted through the Carlist lines by the English Consul, Mr. Horace Young, who then returned to the post he has gallantly held throughout the whole siege.

SANTANDER, Tuesday.

The Duke De la Torre landed here this evening from Bilbao. He received a triumphant welcome, and was saluted by ships of war in the harbour; the bands played the Royal march, the balconies were hung with draperies, and the bells were set ringing. Immense crowds were at the landing place, which was profusely decorated with flags. A triumphal arch had also been erected. At night the town was very brilliant, every house being illuminated, with bands playing in the streets, and crowds promenading. The Duke starts to-morrow with Admiral Topete for Madrid.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

(HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MAY 4.)

Earl Russell, who was heard but very indistinctly, rose to move for copies of any correspondence relating to the maintenance of the Peace of Europe with the Governments of the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the French Republic, which can be communicated without injury to the public service. The noble earl was understood to say that, as he had not taken any part in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the beginning of the Session, he might, perhaps, be permitted to say a few words on the change of Ministry. Many years ago, when addressing those who were then his constituents in the City of London, he told them that when the people of England—who were the ultimate Court of Appeal—found that reforms were progressing too slowly, they had a great disposition to place Reformers in power; but when, on the contrary, they thought matters were hurried on too quickly, they had the opposite disposition—to place in power those whose chief object was to conserve and preserve. For himself, he found no fault with that disposition. He thought the one party was required some times, and that the other was required at other times. Therefore the inquiries he was about to address to the noble earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, were conceived in no spirit of hostility to Her Majesty's Government. Those inquiries had reference to the state of Europe and to the intentions of the Government on certain eventualities. The state of Europe five years ago was one of great apparent tranquility, and there seemed, according to a statement of the then existing Government, to be no danger of a rupture of that peace; yet people who were well-informed knew there was a determination on the part of the States of Germany to have a confederation of Germany, and, on the other hand, a determination on the p[illegible]h to obtain what they wanted on the [illegible] Rhine. They were aware of the events [illegible] red, and what he now wished t[illegible] the symptoms of agitation and ho[illegible] sent were perceived were the s[illegible] past storm or the omens of com[illegible] had it from a great man, Field-Ma[illegible] statement made recently by him [illegible] liament, that what Germany had [illegible] months would require 50 years to consolidate. So much for Germany. He had been told by people well informed that the whole of the French Army, from the highest marshal down to the lowest ensign, were determined to have their revenge for what they regarded as a spoliation of the territory of France, and the rupture of her integrity by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. The question, then, was whether the symptoms now perceived were those of an approaching storm, or whether, notwithstanding those symptoms, we might remain for some years in peace and tranquility. If they were the signs of storms, and if the peace of Europe was likely to be disturbed, it would be desirable to know whether Her Majesty's Government would be in that case prepared to take measures to preserve the peace of Europe. For his own part, he was convinced that such was the vast influence of England in the councils of Europe that it would be in her power to preserve the general peace. He did not think any Power would venture to disturb it if there was a strong alliance between England and the other Powers to preserve the peace of Europe. He imagined, in the first place, that they might rely on Her Majesty's Government to adhere to all the engagements and all the Treaties to which the Crown of Great Britain is bound to her allies. But on this point he hoped there would be no attempt to evade or shirk those positive engagements which the Crown of this country had entered into. He trusted that if there was any danger to the peace of Europe the whole influence of Great Britain would be exercised for the purpose of preserving that peace. There could be no disturbance of the peace of Europe without the infliction of great evils on this country. It was not only that trade would suffer, but also the social happiness, the progress of liberty, and the advance of arts and civilization would be endangered. A great man, who had great influence, and ought to have great influence, in the councils of Germany, had declared that it was necessary for the Empire to have a standing army of 400,000. He did not require the noble earl to give him any information which would be injurious to the public service, but he thought the subject was one of such interest to Parliament and the country that any information the noble earl could give, and which would enable the country to form an opinion, so as to prepare for coming events, would be very valuable at the present time. The noble earl then moved for the papers.

The Earl of Derby—My lords, the tone and language of the noble earl who has moved for the papers were of themselves sufficient to convince the Government that he did not introduce the subject in any hostile spirit; and I am ready to admit that no subject could be more worthy the attention of your lordships; and I know no member of your lordships' House who is more justly entitled to bring it under your lordships' notice than the noble earl. But, beyond that, I am sure your lordships will feel that the inquiry which has been addressed to me is one which relates to subjects of the greatest and most momentous interests. It is an inquiry to which it is very difficult to reply in general terms, lest language might be used which might lead to misapprehensions outside your lordships' House. Speaking—as I am bound to do here—under a sense of responsibility, and with the recollection that every word which I may utter will be repeated in other countries, I am bound to reply to the noble earl's question only in the most general terms. The noble earl asks me whether we are to regard the agitation which we now see in Europe as only a result of past wars, as only the swell left by storms that have passed, or whether we are to regard it as an indication of new storms that are about to rage. My lords, if I am to answer that question, however generally, I can only do so by distinguishing between the more immediate and the more remote. If I look to the more remote events—and events pass quickly in these days—I do not think it would be fair, or that it would be right or honest for me or any one in my position, to deny that in the present appearances there may be grounds for misapprehension and anxiety. I do not say that on any peculiar or official information, but I come to it as a conclusion founded on information common to the whole world. We must all bear in our recollections the events that happened and results which followed four years ago. We know the feelings they have left in the minds of two great populations, and which, as those populations are human beings, it was impossible but they should have left. (Hear, hear.) We know, again, that among the population of France there is a very general and wide-spread desire to regain that territory which they lost by the fortune of war; and on the other, there is an equally strong determination to retain that which has been acquired. Now, that is a condition of things which is known to all, and in referring to it I am merely reminding your lordships of circumstances of which you are aware. The subject is one which must occupy the attention of those who have the care of foreign affairs. It may be said that there is no use in trying to prevent it, as that do what we may war will come sooner or later. I think it was Mr. Canning who, in reply to a person who made a similar remark to him, said, "Well, if it is to come sooner or later, I should prefer that it should be rather later than sooner." (A laugh and "Hear.") Obviously there is the chance that with time feelings of agitation will subside in men's minds, and that, therefore, there will be a greater chance of the preservation of peace. I think, however, your lordships will be of opinion that I would be doing a very rash thing if I ventured to predict what may happen in some years to come. But with all that feeling of uncertainty I must say that if I may judge from all the information I receive—from the general tone and spirit of the communications which reach me from all parts of Europe—so far as immediate appearances go there is no serious cause for apprehension of any disturbance of the peace of Europe. (Hear, hear.) I now come to the other question. The noble earl asks, in the event of the dangers of war becoming more imminent, what should we do to preserve the peace? Now, my lords, that is an inquiry which cannot be answered in any very definite terms; but I think there cannot be any doubt that without embroiling ourselves in a quarrel to which we were not a party we should leave no reasonable endeavour untried to preserve peace. The noble earl asks whether we shall adhere to our International Treaty engagements. I do not think there will be much doubt in the minds of your lordships as to the answer which I shall feel it my duty to give to that question. If for any reason an International Treaty or engagement becomes inapplicable to the time, it is certainly the duty of the Government to state that to the other parties to the Treaty; but if you accept the obligations of a Treaty and give the other parties reason to believe that you consider them binding, you are bound in honour and good faith to maintain them. (Hear, hear.) It is well known that England has even of late years entered into Treaties; and I do not hesitate to say that we regard them as binding in honour and good faith. (Hear, hear.) As regards the papers for which the noble earl has asked, I have looked through them, but I do not find in the correspondence anything of such a character as to prevent them from being laid on the table at the present time, so far as the Government of this country is concerned. We have no reason for withholding them, but there are the interests of other Governments to be regarded, and we are bound to respect the confidence which they repose in us. If there are any papers of a later date which the noble earl may require, and if they can be laid on the table without inconvenience to the public service I shall be happy to produce them. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR, April 23, 7-30 p.m.

"Kassim Pasha wishes to see you on deck! He wants to know if you will take the ship out." We were on board the Egyptian frigate Mehemet Ali, 36 guns, Boston built and British repaired, bound for Port Said with some 500 men of the 2d Infantry Regiment of the Alexandria Division just shipped for the second time this day. The person addressed was Captain M'Killop, whom the Viceroy has commissioned to superintend the vessels belonging to the Egyptian Navy which have been ordered to the Suez Canal to prepare for the execution of the Sultan's instructions in case M. de Lesseps adheres to his resolution to interrupt the navigation of the Canal, rather than submit to the decision of the Commission on the tonnage dues. Kassim Pasha, Rear-Admiral, arrived on board the Mehemet Ali to consult with the British Bey, but as the sun had set, the pilots refused to take the frigate over the bar, and Gemally Bey, the captain of the frigate, was quite of their opinion that it would be rash to try—so rash, indeed, that no large ship leaves or enters the port after dark, and no man-of-war has ever yet done so. The Viceroy telegraphed from Cairo, "If M' Killop is on board, let the Mehemet Ali go to sea if he should wish to take her." The answer was prompt. Steam was up; the moon would soon be pretty bright; a steam-tug and two boats were sent on ahead with lanterns to mark the rocks, or rather the passage between them, outside the new breakwater, and at 9 o'clock the Mehemet Ali was threading her way through the shipping and making for the west end of that noble work where a faint red light indicated the turning point of the channel towards the dangerous bar beyond.

There was great comfort in the idea of getting away out of the reach of telegrams from head-[illegible] which had already caused two tranship-[illegible] the loss of five hours, but Bakri, the [illegible] older comrade, who stood on the [illegible] ship, did not seem to like it, [illegible] o the darkness through their glasses [illegible] s dancing on the glistening waters, [illegible] few words, and these not of much cheerfulness. It was, no doubt, hazardous, for there were but few feet of water between the keel and the bottom, and these might be reduced to sticking-point by a shift of the helm. But "all's well that ends well" By 11 30 p.m. the Mehemet Ali was over all peril from rock and shoal, Kassim Pasha and the pilots took their leave, and the frigate—an armed yacht as she really is—stood to the eastward as fast as she could screw in moderate weather, with wind aft, and we had time to look around us, and to improvise such arrangements for food and sleeping as could be made available at short notice. These were not complicated, and there was more apparent splendour than real comfort on board the gorgeously decorated craft, with her saloons rich in mirrors, gilded cedar panels and gilded sofas, chairs, &c., covered with the riches, and most highly-coloured blue Damascus satin. There was a scene on deck which would furnish in every ten square yards a subject for a Gerome, an O'Neil, or at Munckazy. The moonlight was playing on the most wonderful combinations of form and colour, for some 500 Egyptian soldiers were lying on the polished planks which shone like metal in its rays, and these picturesque creatures seem to be made expressly for the purpose of inventing groups to charm the painter's eye and perplex his hand. Some were wrapped in thin blankets, with white skull-caps, and dark faces picked out in the oddest checker-work; others were cleaning their arms, or chatting with heads together in small social circles, and frequently here and there, right and left, the devout Moslem were saying their prayers with their great-coats spread as carpets, in all those attitudes of prostrate devotion or upright appeal to Heaven which dispense with pews or formulæ, and inspire in the Christian a respect not quite unmingled with regret that the same earnest, simple prayers should not be addressed to the throne of Grace. The officers, in their capotes à la Francaise, trod carefully among the groups, which were so silent and yet so full of life. There was not a pipe or cigarette alight, and when or where the men have eaten or are to eat no one knows. "They have rice biscuits and water." These are the same patient beings who stood for weeks half-starved behind the paltry mounds of the Arab Tabia at Silistria, and repulsed again and again the rush of Paskievitch's serried columns. They are of the same stuff as the neglected, ill-use battalions who trudged from Old Fort to the Alma, and from the Alma to Balaclava, where they lay down and died, munching their scanty supply of bad biscuit till they needed food no more. Next day the Mehemet Ali, skirting the shore by the 5-fathom line, much to the disquiet of her excellent but excessively cautious captain, and running only some eight knots an hour, as she has been long in the harbour, came in sight of the lighthouse of Port Said about 4 o'clock, and the French pilot steam-launch came alongside an hour after. At 6 30 we turned the Western pier, which has been recently extended to encounter the Nile deposits.

Since the inaugural *fetes* at the opening of the Suez Canal, Port Said has not been so much excited. As the Mehemet Ali forged slowly ahead towards her moorings near the Custom-house steps, all the population of the extraordinary town, which has been increasing rapidly, crowded to the water's edge and jetties, and stood there watching with interest every movement on her decks—a curious crowd, where one might hear more various speech than in any similar gathering throughout the world—Arabic, Turkish, Greek, Italian, Lingua Franca, Spanish, Russian, German, English, and, above all, French, and where, in one sweep of the glass, nearly all the broad types of mankind could be identified. The band of the other Egyptian frigate struck up various music to salute us, and the crew of the French ironclad thronged to the ports and bulwarks to have a look at the new comer. The Consular flags were all flying—the English not visible—on shore, and the masts of steamers and ships in port were unusually thick. Round and round the Mehemet Ali careered a high-pressure steam launch, with the Turkish flag at the bow and the British merchant flag astern. As Port Said is really built on the sand, and as the houses are frail indeed, the practice of firing big guns in salute has been modified, and muskets are substituted; but these honours were postponed for the present. The steam launch carried General Stone and some of his officers, in white tunics, tarbouches, and powderblue trowsers, but they did not board the Mehemet Ali, although the General sent frequent communications to Captain M'Killop. It was reported that the French population were considerably agitated, and were incensed against the Turks (Egyptians) and English. The whole of the Canal staff are to a man in the cause and support M. de Lesseps, and not one of them is ignorant of the traditions of the undertaking and of the hostility and dislike of Great Britain to the scheme till success had rendered opposition impossible. Some days back the Canal boats hauled down the blue flag which they carried and struck the Turkish flag, putting in their places a red flag and a tricolor. The Egyptian Controller (Captain Morice, R.N.) refused to allow the postal canal steamers to sail under the French flag, as they had no papers to authorize them to do so; but the company's stations and workshops, &c. hoisted it from Suez to Port Said. To-day the blue flag has made its appearance at the bows of the steamers again. When we went on shore to dinner, or to look for one, we found it in the clean, well-directed Café du Louvre, there were no outward signs of excitement; but as we sat in the *salle à manger* a man came up to a party at one of the side-tables and said in French, "Three thousand soldiers have just come. All is lost!" and so retreated. It was an enigmatical saying and produced no great impression on those to whom it was addressed; but it may well have conveyed the expression of alarm which would be felt by the French and other Europeans here if the Egyptian Government assumed control of the Canal, colonies, and settlement. No doubt they all felt relieved when the news came after nightfall that their founder and father had returned—that M. de Lesseps was back from Palestine.

The news happened, too, to be quite true, which is rare. M. de Lesseps arrived at Port Said in the evening, about 8 o'clock, from Jaffa, and, after a short delay, proceeded to Ismailia by the despatch-boat. It is only by being on the spot that one can appreciate the importance attached to the movements of the eminent gentleman whose name is once more so much before the world. They are watched with the utmost anxiety, and early on the morning of the 25th we at Port Said learnt, by telegram, that he had left very soon after his arrival in Ismailia by the train for Cairo, where he is no doubt now engaged in trying to procure delay or concession from the Viceroy. Major-General Stanton left Cairo for Alexandria three days ago; but Nubar Pasha is at the capital, and it will have been heard long before this reaches London what effect has been produced, if any, on the Khedive's mind. There are now only three days remaining to M. de Lesseps, and no doubt his efforts will be worthy of his reputation for skill, courage, and determination.

PORT SAID, April 25.

So far as we can judge, the interview of M. de Lesseps with the Viceroy has led the former to yield, finding that the latter would not, and the measures which have been taken by the Egyptian Government to prevent the threatened interruption of traffic on the Canal having produced their effect, the naval and military precautions in contemplation will not be needed. This morning the Dakhalic, steamer, arrived at Port Said with a strong body of zaptiehs or police from Alexandria, but they were not landed. Orders were sent to have the troops on board the Mehemet Ali ready to land, and the Sherejehad, frigate, was in constant communication with the Mehemet Ali. The French ironclad took her departure for Europe, which must have had a depressing effect on the spirits of the "war party" on shore, and the appearance of Her Majesty's ship Hart steaming in from the north-west, although she was only coming in to the Canal to make her way to the China seas, no doubt was taken as part of a designed movement to intimidate those who talked of resisting the orders of the Porte. On shore General Stone, Chief of the Staff of the Egyptian Army, with a whole etat major, was busy telegraphing orders and reporting to Cairo. It must be remembered that the language attributed to M. de Lesseps was of a nature to inspire apprehension that resort would be had to violent proceedings. He was said to have spoken of the Canal as "*ma maison*," which no one should enter without his leave; to have hinted at deeds of which the world would speak for centuries to come, and to have come to more practical allusions to sinking dredges, cutting banks, and stopping the fresh-water supplies on which so many thousands depend for daily wants. At 3·30 M'Killop Bey embarked in the steamtug Texil-mina at Port Said and proceeded towards Ismailia to examine buoys, beacons and lighthouses, &c., but he had not been gone many minutes when General Stone received a despatch from Cairo which clearly indicated that "the war" was over. Captain M'Killop was recalled by telegraph, and at 6 30 p.m. his flag was transferred to the Mehemet Ali once more, and we learnt that all had been, as M. de Lesseps telegraphed to the Canal *employes*, "*amicalement arrange et beaucoup a ma satisfaction.*" So the troops will return, and it is probable the whole force, naval and military, will return as it came. What the basis of the arrangement is has not yet transpired in Port Said, but it is said on shore that the charges for pilotage, lights, &c., will be increased so as to raise the total amount of dues to the sum per ton for which M de Lesseps contended at the outset. If so, there is no settlement of the matters in dispute between M. de Lesseps and the commerce of the world, and serious difficulties yet remain to be adjusted before relations between these opposing interests can be looked on as satisfactorily and permanently settled. Nubar Pasha, whose long-continued efforts to carry out the Khedive's wishes for the establishment of a reformed judicature have been so far crowned with success, that all the Powers save France have assented to the principles of the proposed tribunal, sees in this complication additional reasons for the speedy creation of a Court of Supreme Judicature, before which M. de Lesseps and the commercial world would be enabled to obtain a final and decisive judgment on every point that can arise between them.

ALEXANDRIA, April 27.

It is impossible to say whether M. de Lesseps ever meant to carry out the grand programme of "war to the world" which was attributed to him, and it is not known on the spot what is the exact solution of the difficulty which threatened a dead lock in and about the Suez Canal; but there can be no doubt that the Khedive took the most decided steps to prevent resistance or detention of vessels. When M. de Lesseps declared he would not allow any vessels to pass unless they paid the dues established by the Canal Company the Khedive ordered, as quietly as possible, a very ample force to insure obedience to the Sultan's decree to occupy the Canal militarily in case of necessity. General Stone was directed to superintend the land operations, and M'Killop Bey was despatched to superintend the naval arrangements. Troops were ordered to Suez and Port Said, and Colonel Ward was sent to Ismailia, to which a body of regular cavalry was commanded to proceed from their encampments in the Wady. The Lateef steam frigate and the Senaar were stationed at Suez and in the Bitter Lakes. The Mehemet Ali, steam frigate, and the Sherejehad, steam frigate, and the Dakhalic, transport, were despatched from Alexandria, and the Texil-mina tug was laden with beacons, buoys, and light apparatus, diving bells, &c., to insure the navigation of the Canal and lakes in case of obstruction or removal of the usual lights. It may be that M. de Lesseps merely wished to enjoy a practical joke, but it certainly cost the Egyptian Government a good round sum, and the joke will not be appreciated at Cairo. These preparations may be ridiculed after the event, but the Government of the Khedive would have incurred the censure of the Sultan and the serious reclamations of the Great Powers, as well as direct demands for damages, had they not taken the needful precautions to prevent what a few moments of anger and one act of rage could have effected in interrupting the service of the Canal for weeks to come. M. de Lesseps leaves for Europe to-morrow, and will unquestionably strain every nerve to obtain a favourable interpretation of the clauses on which he relies to justify his increase of dues in the Canal; but the Commission at Constantinople certainly accepted the proposal of the Turkish delegate against any increase of the charges for lights, pilotage, &c., beyond the present rates. In Alexandria, it is said, M. de Lesseps has yielded everything. In Port Said it is believed he has carried everything before him. By the way, I may mention that this Suez Canal question is quite distinct from the increase of the harbour dues of Alexandria, against which England and Austria have protested. The ground on which the Egyptian Government base their demand is the immense outlay on the new breakwater, which is estimated at not less than a million and a half sterling and is a work of which any country may be proud.

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Bombay, February, 1874.

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